

At Belgrade Conference

W. Europeans Press Case of Soviet Jews

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, June 24 (UPI)—Five West European parliamentarians met today with delegates to the Belgrade conference on European détente to press for an examination by the conference of the position of Jews in the Soviet Union.

Despite the embarrassment the group presumably caused the Belgrade government by coming here, a Yugoslav foreign office representative greeted the legislators, who were then permitted to hold a press conference.

The legislators had earlier invoked the assistance of their respective embassies, thus presumably smoothing the way with Yugoslav authorities.

East-West Bickering

At the conference, bickering continued today between the Soviet and Western sides over the agenda for the main part of the meeting, which is supposed to begin in October.

The key issue is whether or not there should be a separation between discussion of past implementation of the Helsinki agreement on security and cooperation in Europe signed by 35 nations two years ago and discussion of proposals for fostering détente.

The Russians want the two subjects lumped together to avoid focusing on the implementation of the agreement, especially of its human rights sections.

The United States and its allies want a sharp separation between the two subjects.

Various compromise proposals have been put forward, but none has so far satisfied the two sides.

Yugoslav Reaction

Last week, a group of West Europeans attempted to hold a demonstration here on behalf of the rights of Soviet Jews, but its members were arrested and deported from Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia contends that outsiders must not be permitted to introduce "disruptive polemics" that could cause difficulties for the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Like the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia has been charged with human rights violations and has sought to keep human rights from becoming a central issue at the conference.

The West European parliamentarian group consisted of Charles

Emile Loe, a French Socialist party deputy and former mayor of Marseilles, Greville Janner, a Labor member of the British Parliament, Ivan Lawrence, a Conservative party M.P., Jean Gol, a Belgian Liberal party deputy, and Andre Degroove, a Belgian Socialist party deputy.

Paris Meeting

They said that on April 22, parliamentarians from 14 European countries met in Paris in the interest of defending the rights of Soviet Jews. In the fall, a much larger, more representative group of European parliamentarians will come to the Belgrade conference to press the same cause.

"Our intention is not to ignore other persecuted groups," Mr. Janner said, "but the Soviet Jews are the most persecuted group in Europe today. We are not anti-Soviet; we are merely against this aspect of Soviet policy."

Members of the group said they intended mainly to confer with delegates from their own countries in pressing for an examination of the problem.



SKIRMISH LINE—Leftist gunmen on the side of a road face Christian rightist positions near Khaim, in southern Lebanon. The leftists are allies of the Palestinian guerrillas.

Villagers Flee Cross-Fire in Southeastern Lebanon

HASBAYA, Lebanon, June 24 (UPI)—Villagers fled the burning wheatfields and shell-devastated towns of the southeast border area today as heavy clashes entered their seventh day. One person was reported killed and seven injured in Palestinian and leftist villages as Israeli-supported Christian rightists exchanged artillery and machine-gun barrages with guerrillas and leftists.

"The fields are burning because of incendiary shells," said a resident of Hasbaya. "Every hour, people are fleeing from these border villages." They are piling what goods they have into cars and trucks and heading north to the Bekaa Valley and Beirut.

The firefights along the "Marjayoun front" enveloped the Christian strongholds of Marjayoun and Kila as well as the surrounding opposition areas of Khiam, Ebel es-Saqi, the Arqoub-Hesban River basin area, Kawaka, Hasbaya, Bat Nabatiyeh and Arzon.

In Beirut, Foreign Minister Fuad Bshara conferred with the ambassadors of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Egypt today before setting off for talks with the leaders of those countries on the problems of restoring security in Lebanon, particularly the explosive southern border region.

Would Hurt U.S.-Soviet Ties

U.S. Policy Review Opposes Military Sales to Chinese

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, June 23 (UPI)—A major policy review within the Carter administration has concluded that the sale of U.S. military technology to China would lead to a fundamental reassessment of Soviet policies toward the United States and an increase of tension between the Soviet Union and China.

The secret policy paper, one of the more closely held documents within the administration, makes it plain that efforts to send U.S. defense technology to China would "stiffen Soviet positions" toward the United States and result in a sharp deterioration of U.S.-Soviet ties.

The paper has caused intense debate and some friction within the Carter administration. Some key figures involved in the study seriously disagree with the document, which essentially opposes the sale of military technology to China, and contend that the paper fails to note the potential diplomatic advantages gained by the United States in terms of the Soviet Union if the United States sells military items to China.

What was discussed and then omitted in the document is the use of the "China-card" strategy

advocated by the China specialists. It would accelerate diplomatic and military links to China to use China to offset Soviet power and to gain some leverage over Moscow in strategic arms talks.

The current policy was worked out by senior officials of the State Department, the Pentagon, the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency. It will be the basis for a policy-making presidential review memorandum after discussions in the next few weeks between President Carter, Defense Secretary Harold Brown, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser.

While the Chinese and the administration have been reluctant to discuss the possibilities of cooperation on military matters, the question of the sale of military equipment or strategic technology to China has been quietly explored in recent years.

The Carter administration finally felt compelled to draft a policy on military links to China and weigh that policy in terms of the Soviet Union.

The document was made available yesterday to The New York Times. It is divided into three sections: the "broad options" of U.S.-China relations, the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Taiwan and the "sale of defense-related technology."

Discussing the "range of Soviet reactions" to a potential sale of military technology to China, the paper says:

Soviet reactions to a U.S. decision to facilitate transfers of military-related material to the PRC [People's Republic of China] would range from intense lobbying to reverse the decision to a serious, rethinking of fundamental Soviet policies toward the United States.

"At the mid-end of the spectrum, Soviet officials would certainly make strong representations to get the decision reversed on the grounds that China is a dangerous and unstable country and that Moscow regards this sort of assistance as anti-Soviet. Such efforts could well be accompanied by a less cooperative attitude on various issues."

"The severity of Soviet reactions would increase with the

perceived threat to Soviet interests." This could even affect such major issues as SALT.

The document adds: "Since the desire to head off Chinese-Western collaboration was a major impetus to the present leadership's policy of détente, there is presumably a point at which the present Soviet leadership or its successors would conclude that this policy is not achieving the desired objective."

At that point, the document says, Moscow would then be compelled to make a fundamental reassessment of its policies toward the United States.

A knowledgeable source said that there was some disquiet among senior panel members who favor the sale of military technology to China, largely because the document failed to mention options that would work to the advantage of the United States if China obtained U.S. military technology.

The source said that Mr. Brzezinski recently said that the sale of military equipment to China was "an immediate policy question," a comment that went beyond earlier statements on the issue by policymakers and buoyed the supporters of military sales.

Leader Picked For Republic Of Djibouti

DJIBOUTI, French Territory of the Afars and the Issa, June 24 (UPI)—Mohammed Gouled Aptidon, 62, a veteran politician, was chosen today to become the first president of the republic of Djibouti when it becomes independent of France at midnight Sunday.

Mr. Gouled was elected by acclamation by the 65-man assembly. He will assume office at the moment Djibouti becomes independent.

Mr. Gouled already is Prime Minister and leader of the Popular League for African Independence.

It was not known whether he would retain those runings after he becomes president.

IRS Says Agnew Owes More Taxes

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Spiro Agnew owes \$13,966 in additional taxes and penalties for 1973, the year he resigned as vice-president after pleading no contest to a charge of tax evasion, the Internal Revenue Service said.

The IRS said that Agnew earned \$26,717 more in 1973 than he reported on his federal income tax return. That included \$11,370 in income from the General Services Administration for home improvements, \$4,398 for personal use of government aircraft, \$924 in food that a grocery chain executive delivered, and \$5,554 in personal and family expenses.

Agnew's lawyer, Myron Mintz, disputed the IRS case in a petition filed yesterday in U.S. tax court. Mr. Mintz said that the IRS finding that Agnew failed to report \$5,554 in income for household expenses was harassment.

But 'What If' Persists Bonn Confident in A-Fuel Recycling

By Robert Gillette

WOLFGANG, West Germany, June 24.—Ringed by a double line of barbed wire fence and coils of razor-sharp concertina wire, squats a concrete building in this industrial suburb of Frankfurt.

"We call it the bunker," explained Wolfgang Stoll, the managing director of Alkem, a German nuclear fuel firm. "It is our Fort Knox for plutonium."

Its concrete walls and floor, six feet thick, are packed with so many tons of steel reinforcement that the building will jog the needle of a compass.

Company officials say that the two-story structure could resist an airplane crash and withstand attack by non-nuclear weapons for at least 20 minutes.

When construction is completed in October, the \$8-million bunker will have a storage capacity of 5 metric tons or 11,000 pounds of plutonium oxide, enough to make more than 500 atomic weapons. Plans, however, are to store only about one ton.

The plutonium is for fuel in German nuclear power plants. Looking to a time when imported uranium may become scarce, West Germany is separating small amounts of plutonium from spent reactor fuel and recycling it experimentally as a partial substitute for uranium.

Over the last 12 years, officials say, the Alkem fuel fabrication plant has recycled about 1,300 pounds of plutonium that has been used in German reactors. It is enough, Mr. Stoll and others contend, to prove the technical feasibility of recycling plutonium as a peaceful atomic fuel.

Although France and Britain are storing their plutonium for use in breeder reactors, at least four other nations besides Germany—Japan, Sweden, Spain, and Belgium—are planning to recycle it. To U.S. arms control authorities this raises grave questions of international security.

Safeguards Are Weak

Most civilian nuclear facilities, such as Alkem's storage bunker, are supervised by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. Critics note that these safeguards empower the IAEA's inspectors only to audit the inventories to detect thefts.

But international agencies cannot enforce security. "This remains the province of government,"

Although Germany's plutonium bunker may be assault-proof as modern technology can make it, there is no way of insuring that repositories in France, Britain, Spain, Argentina or other countries with a plutonium stockpile will be as secure.

One senior U.S. nuclear official described present international nuclear safeguards as no more effective than a "lig leaf."

A former director of nuclear safeguards for the Common Market, Enrico Jacchini, is equally blunt. For all practical purposes, Mr. Jacchini said in a commentary in the International Herald Tribune recently, a strict nuclear security system "does not exist."

"The ways to cheat international safeguards are innumerable, like the ways of the Lord," he said. "They can be devised in the manner which is most appropriate for each particular situation."

German government and industrial authorities, nevertheless, express confidence that their bunker will meet any test. Alkem officials described their security precautions to a group of visitors. They asked that certain details not be photographed, such as the two 9-ton doors, made of steel, ceramic and vulcanized rubber, that guard the only entrance to the inner vault.

Adjacent to the bunker is a small, hermetically sealed fuel fabrication plant. Inside, about 150 workers mix powdered uranium and plutonium oxide, press and bake the mixture to form small gray pellets and load the pellets into long metal tubes for shipment to reactors.

Asked how workers would be prevented from walking out with small quantities of plutonium, Mr. Stoll pointed to a device at the plant's entrance called a gamma lock. The lock is painted yellow and looks like a telephone booth, but with two sets of doors.

Workers must step through the booth one by one. If radiation detectors pick up gamma rays emitted by plutonium, the doors lock automatically, trapping the worker.

But according to a paper presented at an international nuclear fuel cycle meeting at Salzburg, Austria, last month, the only certain way to verify a nuclear theft is a complete inventory of all nuclear materials.

This requires not only weighing the plutonium or uranium on hand, but taking random samples of stored fuel to analyze their fissionable content.

Alkem officials said that the company expects to be able to account for at least 99 per cent to 99.5 per cent of the 400 kilo-

grams of plutonium expected to pass through the plant each year. This means that material unaccounted for could be as much as four kilograms in a year.

This is close to the amount needed for an atomic bomb. But Mr. Stoll said he was convinced that security measures would make it possible to tell the difference between accounting errors, accidental losses and a theft before the missing amount added up to a ton.

Arms Experts Wary

In Bonn, an official summed up a view widely shared by the Eu-

ropean and U.S. nuclear armisties: "Recycling plutonium back to the reactor is the safest way of storing and disposing of plutonium."

U.S. and some European control authorities disagree, would prefer that plutonium left in the protection of intermediately radioactive fuel rods and separated out in pure form before the missing amount added up to a ton.

French and British officials fuse to discuss details of plutonium security.

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YOUNG DEMONSTRATORS—Orlando West High School students during Soweto rioting incident in which police used tear gas on youths they accused of stoning teachers.

Soweto Police Fire Tear Gas At Youths as Violence Wanes

(Continued from Page 1)

malty, but commercial deliveries were fewer after yesterday's attacks.

Workers were said to have gone to their jobs, but attendance at some schools continued to be low.

Education officials said after a survey of Soweto's 274 schools that attendance was poor only at high schools. Most junior schools

had between 60 and 70 per attendance.

Official Sees U.S. Shift

WASHINGTON, June 24.—South African Foreign Minister R.F. Botha ended a long visit to Washington expressing hope that the government might be made its demand for radical reform his country.

Mr. Botha told a news conference that a statement two days by the U.S. State Department appeared to reflect a "shift in emphasis" from insistence on establishment of a one-man vote system for South Africa.

As he understands the U.S. position now, Mr. Botha said, basic issue is whether rights and human dignity will be the province of all Africans.

"If that is the case, then in business," he said.

Mr. Botha has said this that application of the one-man vote concept would lead to the destruction of South Africa's white population.

Bomb Is Planted By Moslems in Bangkok; 4 H

BANGKOK, June 24.—A bomb planted by Moslem artists exploded today at a local international airport, wounding four persons, including hundreds, the said.

They said the pipe-bomb a clock timer was placed a briefcase full of leaflets demanding independence for land's five southern provinces—mainly Moslem—dominantly Buddhist Thailand.

A second bomb, also in a case, did not explode and defused by police. Anti said pamphlets packed with bombs were signed by Thai United Liberation Organization.

Lutherans Pick African to Head World Assembly

DAR ES SALAAM, June 24 (AP)—Lutherans chose a black bishop today to head their world assembly.

Delegates of the 53-million-member Lutheran World Federation elected the Right Rev. Josiah Kibira, bishop of Tanzania, to be president of the LWF. He is the first from a Third World country to hold the post.

The 52-year-old cleric, who will head the assembly for the next seven years, received 130 votes to 117 cast for the only other candidate in the final ballot, the Right Rev. W. Habelgaard, bishop of the Moravian Church in South Africa.

N. Nababan, general secretary of the Indonesian Council of Churches, dropped out of the voting after the first ballot.

As the election results were announced a cheerful pandemonium broke out in the normally staid assembly, and African delegates danced through the aisles.

The radio said that Amin denounced "false leftist propaganda" that he was missing. Nonconfirmed from Kampala in the past days suggested that Amin went into hiding at attempt was made to assassinate him by air force officers.

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Denmark (air)	114.00	Romania (air)	114.00
Dubai (air)	114.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	114.00
Egypt (air)	114.00	Singapore (air)	114.00
Finland (air)	114.00	Spain (air)	114.00
France (air)	114.00	Sweden (air)	114.00
Germany (air)	114.00	Switzerland (air)	114.00
Greece (air)	114.00	Taiwan (air)	114.00
Hong Kong (air)	114.00	Tanzania (air)	114.00
Hungary (air)	114.00	Turkey (air)	114.00
India (air)	114.00	U.S.A. (air)	114.00
Indonesia (air)	114.00	U.S.A. (air)	114.00
Iran (air)	114.00	U.S.A. (air)	114.00
Iraq (air)	114.00	U.S.A. (air)	114.00
Ireland (air)	114.00	U.S.A. (air)	114.00
Israel (air)	114.00	U.S.A. (air)	114.00
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ence Is Feared

anned Nazi March Upsets
ngely Jewish Illinois Town

By Paul Delaney

ST. LOUIS, June 24 (AP)—World War II veterans, who survived the death of Nazi Germany, settled a quiet suburb northwest of St. Louis.

St. Louis, which calls itself the largest village, has 70,000 Jews, 40,000 of them Jews, who were confined in concentration camps in Europe.

The peace and quiet that have been sought have been disrupted by the village finds a focal point of demonstrations by the Chicago branch of the National Socialist Party of the United States, the Nazi party.

Hitler between a scheduled session by the party and by Rabbi Meir Kahane, of the militant Jewish League, that there will be no march.

St. Louis has tried for two years to march, but have been blocked by local and state laws.

St. Louis, the U.S. Supreme Court, and the U.S. Supreme Court, which acted on the march for July 4.

St. Louis has said that the march would be a "hate march," and that the village had asked out "because it's a hate march."

In St. Louis, there has been a rise in hate during the last year. The march is to be held on July 4, the day after the Fourth of July.

St. Louis has said that the march would be a "hate march," and that the village had asked out "because it's a hate march."

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Frank Collins, leader of the Nazi party of America.

"If a state seeks to impose restraint of this kind, it must provide strict procedural safeguards, including immediate appellate review," the court said in a 5-to-4 decision.

The Nazis have been defended by attorneys for the American Civil Liberties Union. Harvey Schwartz, a village attorney, said officials would rely on the ordinances to prevent the march.

Drug Problem No Longer Seen as American

By Murray Seeger

THE HAGUE, June 24.—For years, Europeans thought of drug addiction as an American problem. No longer.

Three men—two Thais from Bangkok and a Dutchman—met recently in Copenhagen. The Thais handed over a package containing nearly 12 pounds of heroin. All three were arrested.

The first secretary of the Liberian Embassy in Sierra Leone flew from Hong Kong to Amsterdam. A suitcase he checked on the flight was opened by customs officers and 58 pounds of heroin were discovered.

There have been a number of similar incidents. "Almost every city of Western Europe is becoming a center of heroin addiction," a U.S. narcotics agent based in Europe said.

Users Increase
The number of European users is still thought to be far below the U.S. number, but it is rising sharply. In West Germany alone, registered addicts increased from 2,000 in 1972 to 25,000 last year.

Drug-related deaths in West Germany, one of Europe's major drug markets, rose from 104 in 1973 to 325 last year.

Persuaded by clear evidence that addiction is spreading, most European governments are co-operating with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency in an effort to break the chain that leads back to the poppy fields of Asia.

The European campaign is focused on Amsterdam, which police agencies agree is the home of the drug trade's biggest wholesalers, bankers and killer-enforcers, nearly all of them Chinese.

"We can never win this battle, but we believe we can channelize it," Jan Van Straten, chief of the Dutch national police drug unit, said. "We can't break it completely. There is too much money involved."

Proud of their reputation for having a liberal, charitable open society, Dutch officials admit that the drug problem got out of hand before they began a serious counter-attack last year.

Amsterdam police commissioner Gerard Toonen, a colorful officer with a reputation for personal bravery, was a lonely voice.

Marston Morse, Mathematician, Dies at Princeton

PRINCETON, N.J., June 24 (AP)—Princeton University Prof. Marston Morse, 85, a renowned mathematician, died here Wednesday.

Prof. Morse worked with Einstein on the original faculty of the university's Institute for Advanced Study.

In 1952, he represented the Vatican at the Atomic Energy Conference at the United Nations.

Ross Whitmarsh
PHILADELPHIA, June 24 (AP)—Rear Adm. Ross Whitmarsh (USN-Ret.), 82, who commanded the minesweeper Pacific during World War II and was awarded the Navy Cross, the Legion of Merit and the British Life-Saving Medal, died Tuesday.

Bruce Heezen
NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Bruce Heezen, 53, oceanographer and professor of geology at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, died Tuesday aboard a nuclear submarine off the coast of Iceland.

Gen. Hu Lien
TAIPEI, June 24 (Reuters)—Gen. Hu Lien, 71, former commander of the Nationalist Chinese forces on the offshore island of Quemoy, has died.

Envoy to Greece Picked
WASHINGTON, June 24 (Reuters)—President Carter yesterday nominated William Schaefele, 53, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, as the new U.S. ambassador to Greece.

House Trims 5% Off Aid Bill,
Bars Funds for 3 More Lands

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The House passed a \$6.7-billion foreign aid appropriations bill yesterday but only after placing Cuba, Angola and Mozambique on a list of nations excluded from receiving any U.S. aid, directly or indirectly.

President Carter complained, even before the voting on amendments was finished, that the curbs would "severely restrict his ability to promote the interests of this country around the world," according to his press secretary, Jody Powell.

State Department spokesman Rodding Carter 3d also expressed concern that the attempt to restrict loans would tempt other contributor governments to attach similar conditions, leading to the "politicization" of the international monetary institutions and impairing their effectiveness in promoting economic development.

The bill was sent to the Senate on an unexpectedly narrow 208 to 174 vote with 157 Democrats and 51 Republicans voting for it, and 55 Democrats and 79 Republicans opposed.

It was passed only after a surprise success for an amendment—which was not taken seriously by the bill managers and was debated for only six minutes—to cut the bill by 5 per cent from the \$7-billion level brought to the floor.

That amendment, offered by Rep. Clarence Miller, R-Ohio, was adopted 214 to 188. Mr. Miller, who had lost on 13 similar cut motions on appropriations last year and once this year, conceded that he had not been counting on victory. "I was ready, perhaps, to be defeated," he said.

President Carter, whose lobbying efforts were criticized by Democratic leaders as inadequate, complained that the amendment would damage U.S. relations with

international aid institutions such as the World Bank, the United Nations Development Fund and the African Development Bank.

Through Mr. Powell, President Carter complained that the limitations—on direct or indirect aid to Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Uganda—would Wednesday, would "invite other countries to take similar steps" and politicize the lending institutions.

Human Rights
The House did vote to reject curbs on aid to Nicaragua and South Korea because of charges of human rights violations.

Earlier, the administration had scored its one major victory of the aid bill debate, beating off an effort to cut \$477 million of the \$950 million in the bill for the International Development Association, the soft-loan arm of the World Bank. Mr. Carter had pressed hard against future cuts, saying they would be "disastrous."

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Skeptical U.S. Will Test Laetrile
As Valid Treatment for Cancer

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The National Cancer Institute, bowing to public pressure, will test the controversial substance Laetrile on cancer patients who have exhausted all other hope.

Dr. Guy Newell, the acting director of the institute, said yesterday the fact that the experiments will be conducted does not "change our opinion that Laetrile is not effective" in the treatment of cancer.

Proponents say Laetrile is a cancer remedy. Its opponents say it has no medicinal value.

"We have reconsidered our position because of a lot of factors, and one of them is societal pressures," Dr. Newell told a House Government Operations Subcommittee.

Dr. Newell also said the tests were being undertaken because of the number of states that have legalized Laetrile or are considering it, in spite of the federal attitude toward the substance.

Laetrile, a derivative of apricot pits, has been legalized in 11 states, but the federal Food and Drug Administration has banned interstate sales on the ground that it is useless in cancer treatment.

Dr. Newell said Laetrile would be allowed in cases where patients had been given all the best known medical treatment to no avail.

Dr. Saul Shepartz, an institute scientist, said the tests would be conducted on "a couple of hundred" terminally ill cancer patients and that the program should begin in about three months. The institute said results of the test would be known in about a year.

The affair, which cost about 800 diners \$1,000 to \$5,000 each, ended the annual spring fund-raising season. The major party state committees, county committees, Gov. Hugh Carey and municipal candidates have all held fund-raising affairs in the last two months.

In contrast to the usual presidential style of isolation on a gala, Mr. Carter spent all the time at the dinner moving from table to table, shaking hands, pecking cheeks and receiving an occasional embrace. He never did make it to the designated head table on the ballroom floor.

Outside, 200 pickets representing homosexual, anti-abortion and unemployed groups picketed. One of the dinner co-chairmen, Arthur Krim, chairman of the board of United Artists and a key figure in fund-raising affairs for Presidents Johnson and Kennedy, said that last night's was the biggest success. He predicted net receipts of at least \$1 million.

Carter Cracks Democratic Establishment

By Frank Lynn

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—In his first political visit to New York City since his inauguration, President Carter was hailed last night by the Democratic party's establishment, the same establishment he had to crack in a two-year campaign for the presidency.

The President spoke at a Waldorf-Astoria Hotel dinner that raised more than \$1 million for the Democratic National Committee and the President's own "political needs" such as polls and campaigning for congressional candidates next year.

In his speech the President praised members of Congress for "their partnership for reform," despite some evident disagreements between Congress and the White House.

Mr. Carter reviewed major domestic and foreign-policy initiatives of his administration, including arms-limitation talks, and energy policy and programs designed to stimulate the economy.

Referring to nuclear proliferation, he said that before he took office many world leaders had believed that "the genie that can kill all mankind had escaped, and there was no way to put it back in the bottle."

Mr. Carter said that he now believed there was "a good prospect for success" in limiting nuclear arms.

Mr. Carter also said that he and his Cabinet "reaffirm our joint commitment to the great cities of our country—the greatest of which we are in tonight."

The significance of the affair was pointed up by the presence of the President's wife, Rosalynn, Vice-President Mondale and top members of the White House staff and Cabinet officials.

Another attraction was the likelihood that the donors would have entree to White House social functions and staff members at the least.

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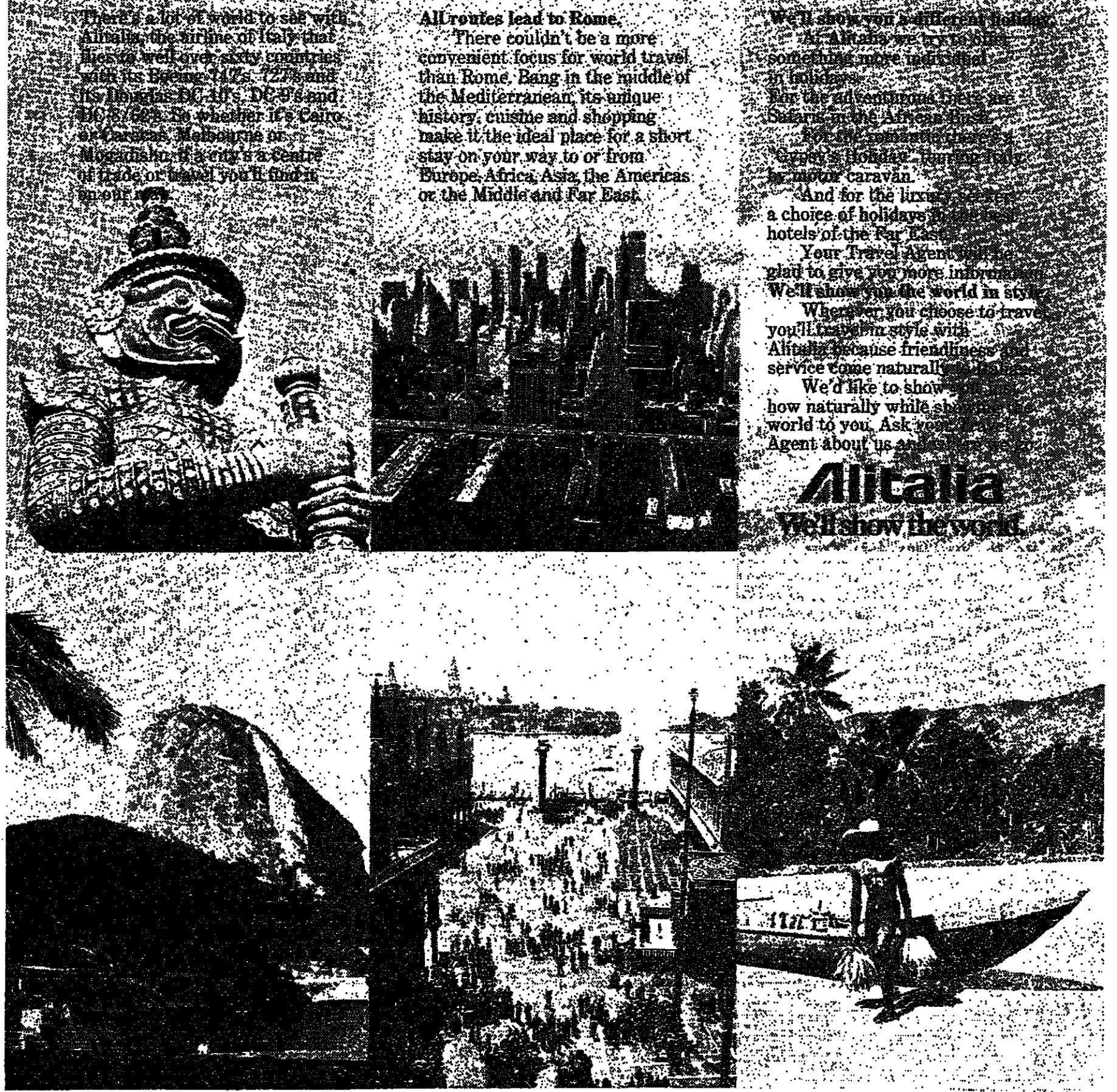
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National Sales Tax Gaining Supporters in U.S. Congress

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The key tax writers of Congress are becoming interested in a national sales tax, or what the Europeans call a value-added tax, as a possible source of revenue for the ailing Social Security system.

The idea has been around for some years. The Nixon admin-

istration actively considered it in 1972 as a source of general revenues, but shied away from making formal proposals during the election campaign and let the idea drop.

The Carter administration so far has not mentioned the tax in its pronouncements on tax reform. But recent statements by Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, show a pattern of thinking favorable to the tax in the Congress.

The main reason for reconsidering the tax are the likelihood that one of the Social Security funds will run out of money within two years and the probability that a combustible international trade situation will arise from the application of the tax by Europeans and the Japanese to get export rebates.

A Promising Option
Rep. Ullman has said that he considers the idea "a very promising option" as an alternative source of revenue for Social Security. But he has insisted that it would have to be

an "American" version of the tax, which was invented by the French, that would exempt food, medicines and other essentials.

Sen. Long has opposed President Carter's proposal to tap general revenues to help rebuild the Social Security reserves. Last week during hearings of a tax reform subcommittee, he called on Bert Lance, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, to "consider substituting a value-added tax for some of the needed Social Security tax."

Mr. Lance is an intimate friend and adviser of the President. Mr. Carter is now planning for tax

reform, with tax proposals to be submitted formally to Congress this summer.

Mr. Carter wants to transfer some general tax revenues into the Social Security fund, now fed by payroll tax revenues from both employers and employees. The amount of such a transfer would be computed on the basis of what is lost to the Social Security fund when unemployment is greater than 6 per cent of the labor force.

Warning by Long
But neither Sen. Long nor Rep. Ullman likes the idea of dipping into general revenues. Sen. Long warned last week that the Carter

plan would weaken congressional discipline and lead to the use of inflationary "printing press money."

His point was that there are restraints on Congress to limit Social Security benefits only as long as the costs of the program and its benefits are linked.

The foreign trade consideration relates to a provision of international trading rules that permits indirect taxes paid by any company in producing a product to be rebated when that product is sold abroad.

U.S. industry has complained for a long time about the rebates the Europeans and the Japanese collect, which it considers export subsidies. The Zenith Corp. has won a ruling from the U.S. Customs Court that would force the Treasury to impose countervailing duties on imported television sets from Europe and Japan. The U.S. Steel Corp. is seeking a similar ruling on steel imports.

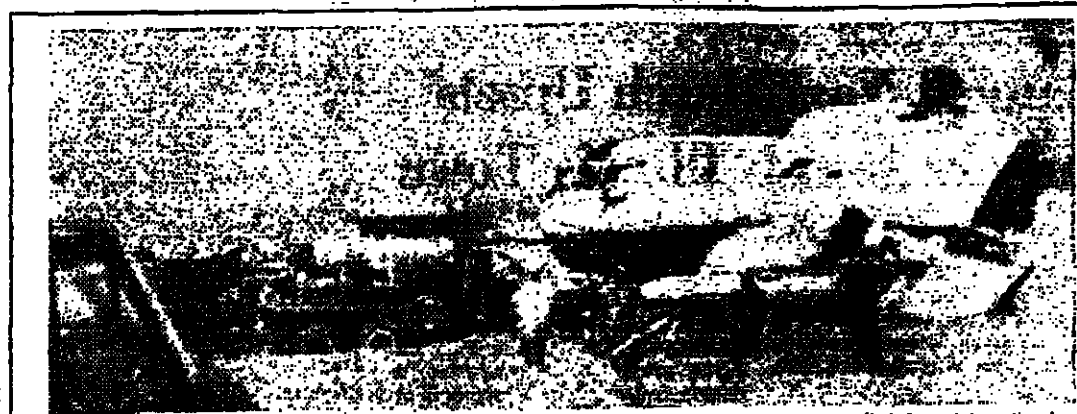
European, Japanese Reaction
The Europeans and Japanese say that they are operating according to the rules, and that if the United States puts countervailing duties on their products, they would have to react.

Proponents of the value-added tax say that if the United States also imposed such a tax then U.S. industry would get parallel rebates, and the issue would be closed.

The major objection to the value-added tax in the United States has been that it is regressive—that it hits poor people harder than the rich. But tax specialists say there are a number of techniques that can ease or ease the regressive features.

George Brauer, professor of economics at Georgetown University, said that the United States could replace about half of the income tax with a 10-per-cent national sales or value-added tax without changing the progressivity of the tax system.

More than half the states, he said, already have some technique for refunding sales or property taxes to poor people. "It is obviously a tricky job. But we have a lot of experience on how to handle it. Between welfare, food stamps and Social Security, we already have the channels to make refunds," he said.



HELICOPTER CRASH—Thirteen U.S. servicemen were injured, four seriously, when a U.S. Army Sikorsky H-53 crashed while landing Friday at airfield near Stuttgart.

Leader Ends Isolation

Black Muslims Turning From Militancy

By Francis Ward

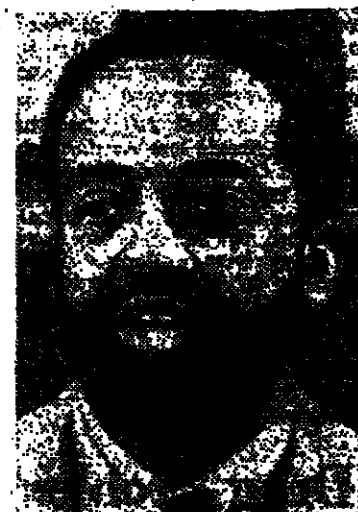
CHICAGO, June 24.—The World Community of Islam in the West was regarded as the most militant black separatist organization in the United States when it was called the Nation of Islam—the Black Muslims—under the late Elijah Muhammad.

But since Mr. Muhammad's death in February, 1975, sweeping changes have been made by his son, Wallace Muhammad, who succeeded his father as spiritual leader. The younger man, who once broke with the Muslims, has sought to bring the organization into the U.S. mainstream that once was so mistrusted by Elijah Muhammad and his followers.

In 2 1/2 years, almost every practice that isolated the Nation of Islam has been abandoned.

One observer who is familiar with the World Community of Islam in the West, or WCW, said that, "under Wallace, the organization is hardly distinguishable from the NAACP." The source insisted the changes had encountered opposition and caused great confusion and disintegration within the group. "I see the end coming," he said.

Wallace Muhammad and his backers, however, deny that the changes have met with opposition from the membership. Under Elijah Muhammad, members were forbidden to vote and take part in political activity. Now they may do so, and they could constitute a for-



Wallace Muhammad

midable bloc in a close local or national election. This may explain why leaders of Chicago's Democratic party are among the contacts the World Community of Islam in the West has acquired in the last two years.

At a lavish dinner recently in honor of Wallace Muhammad by his brother, Herbert, messages of praise were sent by Chicago Mayor Michael Bilandic and Republican Gov. James Thompson. The master of ceremonies was Cecil Carter, former president of the Illinois State Senate, who is the city's commissioner of human services. Members also can serve in the armed forces, salute the Amer-

ican flag, wear conventional clothing, participate in no Muslim activities and speak freely and critically about the WCW. Women can wear makeup, though many do not, in deference to the old practices.

The most startling changes were the dropping of the old race policy, leading to the admission of a small number of whites, a discontinuation of the claim paramount to Elijah Muhammad's authority—that he was "the messenger of Allah."

In March of this year, Wallace Muhammad said that the World Community of Islam had established a truce with the militant Nation of Islam sect that is based in Washington. Bitter rivalry between the two groups is widely believed to have triggered 1973 slayings of seven members of a Nation household in Washington. Some of the victims were the family of Hassan al-Khazali, the Nation's leader, who is accused of commanding sect's seizure of three Washington buildings and 134 hostages in March. One person was killed in that incident.

"We Are Americans"
Dorothy Ghalib, executive editor of the WCW newspaper, the Bilalian News, said the organization's new posture "recognizes we are Americans living in America. I think it's reasonable. You can fight it a different way if you're part of something rather than out of it."

The theme of the Chicago dinner honoring Wallace Muhammad was "United to reconstruct our American life." Serving on the dinner committee were a number of business and political figures, as well as about 10 prominent Jews. Samuel Sax, one Jewish member of the dinner committee, the former president of a bank where the WCW has done business, said, "There's been a change. Their attitudes are more moderate. They've banked with us years. I get the impression the WCW is anti-white or anti-Semitic as before, but I have no facts on which to base that."

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Court Rules N.Y.C. Can Prevent Building Atop Grand Central

ALBANY, New York, June 24 (AP)—New York State's highest court ruled yesterday that the city of New York can prevent construction of an office building on top of Grand Central Terminal—a major victory for preservationists who want to save the railway station and other architectural landmarks in the city.

The Court of Appeals ruled unanimously that the city's "landmark" statute does not deprive owners of property rights without due process.

The court noted New York City's financial difficulties, but said that it "should not be forced to choose between witnessing the demolition of its glorious past and mortgaging its hopes for the future."

Grand Central Terminal was built in 1913 to serve the old New York Central Railroad. For many years it was the departure point of such plush trains as the 20th Century Limited to Chicago.

There are 110 tracks on two levels. Among its architectural delights are the marble main concourse, on the ceiling of which is painted a view of the night sky; the main information booth, with a gleaming multi-sided clock atop it; and the cavernous, vaulted oyster bar on the lower level, one of the city's well-known restaurants.

Today, the major concessionaire is the state's Metropolitan Transportation Authority, and most traffic is commuter service to suburbs north of New York and in Connecticut. There is also some service to northern New York and Canada.

Similar actions in the Chilean

capital of Santiago and in Washington ended yesterday, but the Geneva hunger strikers pledged to continue their protest.

The Santiago demonstration ended after the Chilean representatives at UN headquarters in New York told Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim their government would give information on the missing people.

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Whaling Quotas Reduced 36% for 1978

BEIRUT, June 24 (Reuters).—The International Whaling Commission today announced a 36 per cent reduction in whaling quotas for next year.

The annual meeting in the 16 members of the commission today announced a 36 per cent reduction in whaling quotas for next year. The commission today announced a 36 per cent reduction in whaling quotas for next year.

g's Backers in Morocco

AT, June 24 (Reuters).—Students and rightist parties King Hassan have a second stage of the elections to gain a majority in the new parliament, according to preliminary figures.

Now hold 186 seats in the House of Representatives of the parliament, or 48 per cent of the total, the rightist parties were elected to a majority in the new parliament, according to preliminary figures.

IWC's new quotas were "a total disregard of the positions of the whaling nations" and "would deal a crushing blow" to Japan's industry.

Only 7 of the 16 IWC nations now operate whaling fleets. In addition to Japan and the Soviet Union they are Australia, Denmark, Brazil, Iceland and Norway.

Garbage Workers in Lisbon Call Off 8-Day Strike

LISBON, June 24 (UPI).—Striking garbage workers who were drafted into government service and told to work or be fired called off an eight-day walkout today and began shoveling 4,000 tons of rat-infested refuse from this city's streets.

The official end to the walkout came after about three-fourths of the 1,080 strikers returned to work rather than risk bolstering Portugal's 15 per cent jobless rate when the draft order took effect today.

Shortly before noon, the small leftist "struggle committee," which had called the strike, emerged from a closed-door meeting to cancel it.

"The walkout is over," a committee spokesman announced, saying the remaining strikers would be on the job by 1 p.m.

Argentina, Britain, Canada, France, Mexico, New Zealand, Panama, South Africa and the United States—no longer conduct whaling operations.

Japan and the Soviet Union fought against a major reduction in the quotas of sperm whales in the north Pacific, where both countries conduct big commercial whaling operations.

Japanese and Soviet delegates attacked the proposal, eventually approved overwhelmingly, to reduce the quota from 7,200 to 763 for the time being. Under the new quota no male sperm whales will be slaughtered and only 763 females will be permitted to die.

The IWC's scientific committee recommended a big reduction because of fears about the diminishing size of the sperm whale population.

The commission in its communiqué said the decision would be reviewed at a special meeting of the scientific committee in London in November, "to reconsider information on northern Pacific sperm whale stocks before the start of the 1978 whaling season."

Observers from international conservation groups said the quotas were probably the best result that could have been expected.

But they said they were apprehensive about the November meeting, particularly as only government-appointed scientists would be heard.

Conservation groups were also disappointed that pressure for a 10-year world moratorium on all commercial whaling, strongly backed by U.S. President Carter, had not succeeded.

While north Pacific sperm whale quotas were reduced, the quota for the southern hemisphere was increased from 4,781 to 5,508.



ONE-HORSE POWER—The mobile delicatessen of Gerhard Ellermann, 86, is pulled by Moritz the horse. Van serves Werthe, West Germany, and villages nearby.

Russians Threaten Artist for His Surreal Work

MOSCOW, June 24 (UPI).—A Soviet artist who painted an official portrait of Premier Leonid I. Brezhnev has been threatened with expulsion if he tries to exhibit a surrealist work that includes the forbidden figures of Josef Stalin, Leon Trotsky and Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

Ilya Glazunov, 41, one of the Soviet Union's most widely known official painters, said that he was called to the Ministry of Culture yesterday and told that the painting "will not be shown" in an official exhibition of almost 300 of his works scheduled to open Monday. Three other paintings also were prohibited.

Mr. Glazunov said. "These are the most important works of my life. If they are not included, the show will not open." Mr. Glazunov said he told the deputy minister of culture.

He said another official warning him that if he persisted he could be expelled from the artists' union, losing the apartment and studio supplied by the government, and that he might be expelled from the country like Mr. Solzhenitsyn.

The officials objected primarily to the painting called "The Mystery of the 20th Century" which includes the figures of exiled writer Solzhenitsyn, Trotsky and Tsar Nicholas II holding the body of the slain tsarevich, the embalmed body of dictator Stalin floating on a sea of blood and a ghost-like Lenin reflecting the fires of revolution.

Nicosia Milk Protest
NICOSIA, June 24 (UPI).—Cattle breeders whitewashed the city's main streets with hundreds of gallons of milk yesterday, protesting the government's refusal to increase milk prices.

Kuwaiti Officials Are Worried By Growing Pollution of Gulf

By Thomas W. Lippman

KUWAIT, June 24 (UPI).—The booming demand for oil and the rapid industrialization of the countries on the shoreline of the Gulf are bringing chemical and thermal pollution to its once flawless waters, threatening aquatic life, beaches and water supply, according to Kuwaiti government officials.

Acting Foreign Minister Abdel Aziz Hussein said last month that pollution of the Gulf is this country's most urgent problem. Kuwait has asked its neighbors on the waterway to hold joint discussions on combating it.

If unchecked, Mr. Hussein said, the pollution could be disastrous for Kuwait, which has invested millions of dollars in a growing fish and shrimp industry and relies on the Gulf for much of its drinking water, obtained through desalination.

Mr. Hussein said that Kuwait believes the main concern is shared by the other littoral countries—Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Iran. All have agreed to joint discussions, he said.

Kuwait officials say the principal source of pollution is ballast discharge from tankers loading at oil terminals around the Gulf. But the money from this oil has also fueled a spectacular surge of industrial development along the shoreline, where refineries, smelters, petrochemical plants and other factories are proliferating and beginning to add their discharges to the water.

Saudi Arabian newspapers reported last month that a committee headed by Russell Train, former head of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, concluded after a survey that Saudi Arabia does not yet have a major pollution problem but will as its new industries begin operations.

"The Gulf is like a lake," an official of the Kuwaiti Ministry of Planning said. "It doesn't clean itself" because its waters are contained by the narrow Strait of Hormuz at the outlet to the open sea.

The result, he said, is that the industrial byproducts and hot water from factory cooling units that are being pumped into the Gulf in increasing amounts are not flushed away. To stop this trend, he said, is a matter of survival for Kuwait.

Kuwait has been developing its industrial complex at Shuaiba, on the coast south of Kuwait city, since 1964. It contains oil refineries, petrochemical and fertilizer plants, an oil shipment port, and factories producing cement, sulphur and polyethylene.

After years of study, Kuwait has set up an air and water pollution control center to monitor the discharges from these plants and develop controls.

Wafsi Abdou, a Kuwaiti government information officer, said the control center runs hourly checks on industrial sewage to see if it is meeting government standards. "We have our own standards and controls, but we're the only ones in the Middle East doing it," he said.

Around Shuaiba, the air pollution problem appears to be as acute as the water pollution problem, if not more so. The air is thick with urea powder, cement dust, various gases and the unmistakable smell of the refineries.

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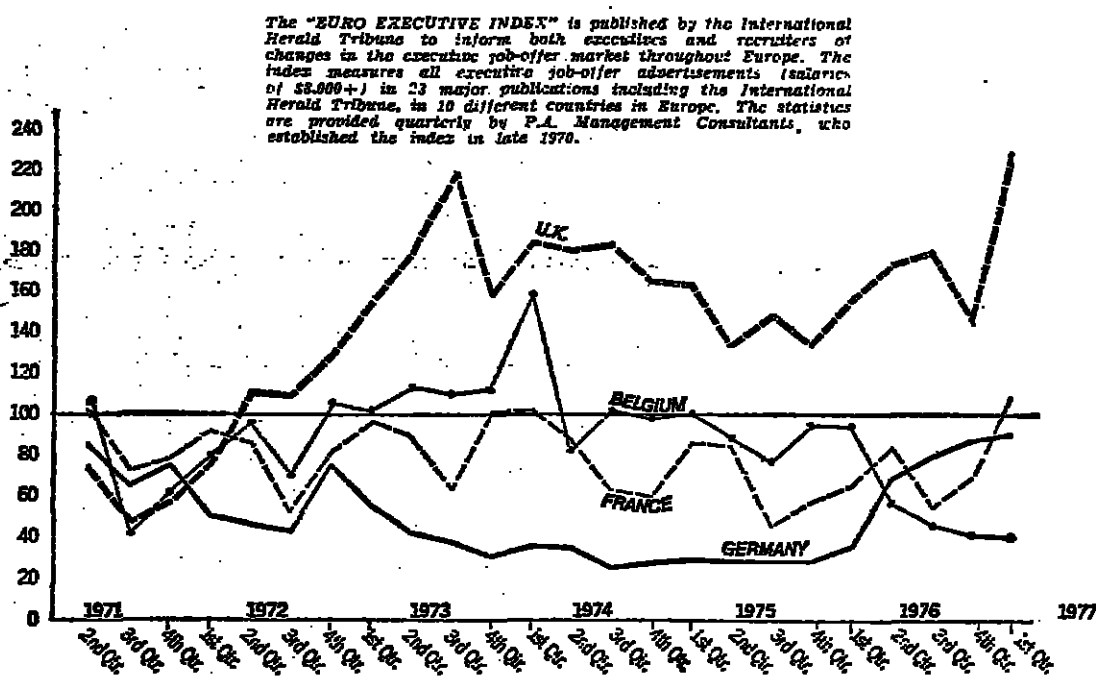
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The "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX" in 1977

shows a continuing upturn of demand in Germany and an increase in France and the U.K.

Belgian offers continue to slightly fall probably until elections are over.



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Nuclear Tests: How Peaceful?

The oldest floating Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks of the nuclear era—to ban atomic explosions—are under way again. That could be good news for mankind, if the objective is achieved. But the first step is to be clear on the objective.

In the first round of talks in Washington last week, the Soviet Union proposed again to halt atomic weapons tests, while reserving the right to conduct so-called peaceful nuclear explosions. The United States—and Britain, which is to join the second round of talks in Geneva next month—want to ban all atomic explosions. The difference is crucial.

There is no way to distinguish between a military and a civilian nuclear explosion, even if one aims to kill people and the other to move earth and dig canals. The device and the blast are more or less the same. And test explosions are essential to weapons development.

If civilian explosions are permitted, neither side can be certain that the other is not testing to develop more efficient and powerful nuclear warheads of smaller size, the kind that could destabilize the nuclear balance. A total test ban is even more critical to the effort to slow down the spread of nuclear weapons. That became clear in 1974 when India became the sixth nation and the first developing country to explode a nuclear device. The Indian government was the first also to divert materials from a civilian program for this purpose and to contend that the explosion was for civilian works alone. Few believe the Indians on this point. Brazil, Pakistan and other Third World countries like India dependent on the industrial countries for atomic equipment and materials, have been seeking dangerous nuclear technology under the same pretense.

The Soviet government argues that it has important economic objectives for peaceful nuclear explosions. Often mentioned is the desire to reverse the course of a river to

refill a depleting sea. Other tasks are envisioned in Siberia, in vast territories that are not analogous to most other lands. But there are indications that a growing number of Soviet scientists have been impressed by U.S. studies and tests, which suggest that there are few, if any, safe and economically sound purposes for nonmilitary explosions that justify the risks. That conclusion has brought a halt to U.S. nonmilitary tests.

The other obstacles to a total test ban should be less difficult. Testing in the atmosphere, by agreement of 104 nations, has been banned since 1963. The last attempt to ban underground tests, from 1974 to 1976, produced two as yet unratified Soviet-U.S. treaties limiting such explosions to 150 kilotons, 10 times the power of the Hiroshima bomb. That was useful, but there is very little of military importance that cannot be done within these limits. A total ban is now feasible because improvements in seismic detection and other unilateral verification systems have reduced the Pentagon's fear that the Soviet Union could gain an important advantage through evasion. Moreover, Moscow has now offered a form of on-site inspection should ambiguous seismic events arouse suspicion.

Moscow originally insisted that all five nuclear powers must sign a comprehensive test ban, but it has now agreed to proceed temporarily without China and France, as Washington urged. In effect, the Soviet Union and the United States would agree on a test-ban treaty with a right of withdrawal after a few years if they are unsuccessful in obtaining the agreement of other key nations—with near universality the ultimate goal. A halt in so-called peaceful testing for the same period, pending joint studies of the problem, could achieve a compromise on this issue. But, if Moscow can be persuaded, it would be far better to ban all tests unequivocally.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Breaking the Banks

The House vote to stop the international development banks from using U.S. money to aid a clutch of countries currently out of congressional favor is a nasty piece of mischief that ought to be promptly undone. The purpose of those banks—one that the United States accepted by joining them and one that serves U.S. interests well—is to put some political distance between poor-country development and rich-country diplomacy. No donor, least of all the one claiming world leadership, should lightly savage the imperfect but vital international institutions set up to transcend individual nations' limitations. The latest effort to do so, started by an amendment of Rep. C. W. Young, R-Fla., is no more enlightened than earlier attempts. As an expression of good (international) citizenship, it is rather like cutting down a tree in a public park.

In a sense, the Carter administration is the source of some of its own discomfort. By approving the earlier Reuss amendment instructing the U.S. government to use its voice and vote in the banks to advance human rights, it inadvertently encouraged those who see no harm in turning the banks to a U.S. political purpose. The conservatives who sponsored the Young amendment, mostly as a device to punish Vietnam, carried the day only by snaring liberals sus-

ceptible to the argument that Vietnam has a miserable record on human rights.

The Young amendment assaults the integrity of the international banks, since they can neither remove U.S. funds from the common pots from which they lend nor owe to a U.S. dictate and halt lending to members (the Indochinese, Uganda, Angola, Mozambique) otherwise being treated by agreed-upon standards. Moreover, the amendment (passed without hearings) provides no procedures for altering the objectionable practices of the cited countries. It does not even say what the practices are.

We hope that either the House-Senate conference or the banks' lawyers can find a way out of this bind. Regardless, the Young amendment—passed by a 295-115 vote in which most Democrats joined the majority—ought to be read by the White House as a gale warning. This amendment is not merely the latest foreign-policy question on which a headstrong Congress has reacted sharply against an administration it perceives as too liberal, too ambitious and too aloof. It is another case in which a well-organized Republican minority has gotten the jump on the President—and on the Democratic leadership on the Hill. Mr. Carter does not yet have his international act together. He doesn't have all that much time.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

U.S. Economic Recovery

Despite a record deficit in its visible trade balance, the U.S. domestic economy continues to perform in a way which endorses the administration's strategy, and its claims that it is the United States which is leading the world recovery. Consumer spending remains extremely buoyant and output has been rising still more strongly as business strives to rebuild depleted stocks... continued growth at recent rates seems likely... There are, of course, some quite discernible clouds in this sunny sky which help to explain, among other things, why Wall Street has not yet celebrated the recovery.

The rise in real incomes is the result of considerable acceleration in wage increases... The immediate result has been to halt the recovery in profits. Low profits and low private savings make any further acceleration of growth rather unlikely. For the longer term, the rise in wage rates has rekindled fears of cost inflation... The administration's complacency over the balance of payments... is a little disturbing. It is now in danger of exceeding the willingness of OPEC oil producers to invest their sur-

pluses in dollar securities; and any sharp weakening of the dollar in the foreign exchanges would have worldwide repercussions. The most effective answer... is an energy policy which would effectively attack the oil deficit directly. It is here that the United States could still do more to help itself and its friends.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Irish Election

It is easy enough to explain Jack Lynch's sweeping victory in the Irish election without reference to Northern Ireland. Unemployment in the Republic is officially calculated to be about double the British rate and the level of inflation has been even higher than in Britain during the four years of the coalition government's rule. Any government that could have won an election in those economic conditions would have to have been remarkably astute or exceptionally lucky. Moreover, because of the lower voting age approximately a fifth of the electorate consisted of young voters eligible to go to the polls for the first time, an age group suffering from particularly high unemployment.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

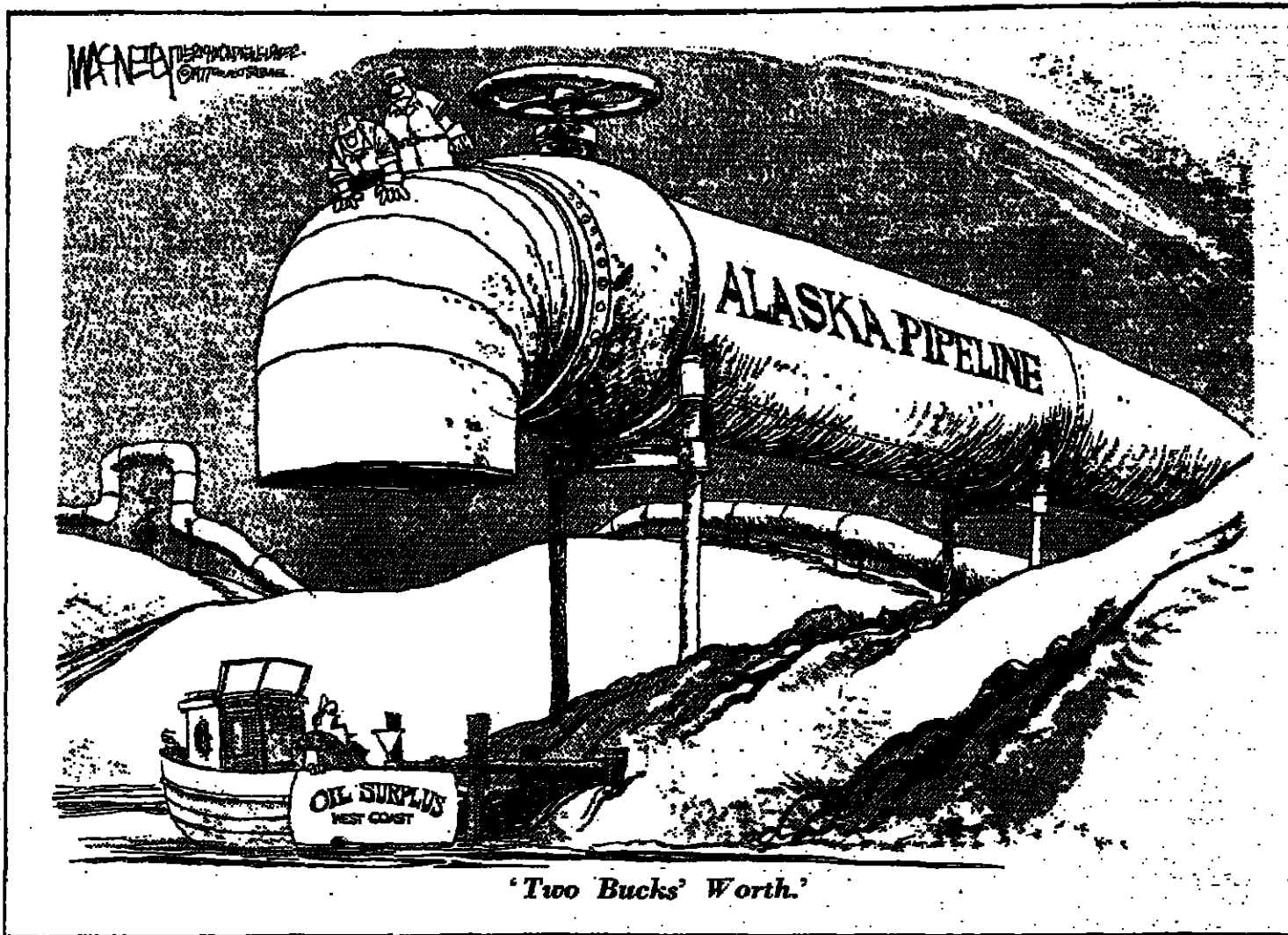
June 25, 1902

LONDON—King Edward VII underwent an operation for perityphilitis at noon yesterday. The announcement caused profound astonishment and universal regret. All arrangements for the coronation have been postponed indefinitely. The latest medical bulletins are hopeful, but it will be several days before the King can be pronounced out of danger. Queen Alexandra is bearing the shock with exemplary fortitude.

Fifty Years Ago

June 25, 1927

LOS ANGELES—A second suit for \$5 million damages for breach of contract was filed against Lillian Gish, motion picture actress, today by Charles E. Duell, president of the Inspiration Pictures Inc. The complaint names Metro-Goldwyn subsidiary organizations. The screen star was at one time engaged to Mr. Duell, who is asking \$3 million actual damages and \$2 million "punitive" damages.



View From Poland: An Enduring Toughness

By James Reston

WARSAW—For anybody who doubts the toughness of the human race, the Polish people once more provide an enduring answer. No disaster of the past or anxiety about the present or future seems to erode their national faith and character. Caught in a political and economic squeeze between the Russians in the East and the bankers in the West, they not only keep going but are now the youngest and fastest-growing nation in Europe.

The most remarkable fact about them is that they now have a larger population than they had before the terrible battles, massacres and pogroms that virtually decimated their Jewish population and reduced them from over 34 million in 1939 to under 24 million in the census of 1946.

There is something heroic but potentially tragic in this Polish struggle for independence. Their blood tells them that they must grow to live; their common sense tells them that they must somehow come to terms with the geography and ideology of the Soviet Union; their courage tells them that they can somehow reconcile themselves with the Communist and capitalist worlds without being dominated by either. But the most astonishing of these is the first: that in 30 years a new generation of Poles has replaced and outnumbered the dead.

Heavy Losses

Over a fifth of Poland's population was killed in World War II, and while it gained German territory in the west, it had a net loss of about one-fourth of its land as a result of losses to the Russians in the east. Nevertheless, Edward Gierk, the 51-year-old first secretary of the Polish United (Communist) party, said in a private interview here that the latest official figures indicate that Poland's population is now over 35 million.

These people keep rescuing the past and struggling to maintain their independent links to the Roman Catholic Church. Over half of their trade is with the non-Communist countries, and Gierk has plans to increase Poland's official commerce with International Harvester and other large Western multinational companies.

He obviously has his economic and psychological problems at home and abroad. Poland's debt in Western countries now runs to about \$12 billion, with an annual interest rate of about \$2.5 billion. He has not regained all the popularity he enjoyed before the uprising against his best friend, though it is down from a high of 19.5 per thousand in 1953 to between 8 and 9 per thousand now, has caused a severe housing shortage, which even with the most urgent measures cannot be wholly resolved until the end of the next five-year plan in 1985.

With these domestic problems as his first priority, Gierk is obviously not eager to say very much about the current controversy between the United States and the Soviet Union over détente and human rights. The last time he needs at this point is tension between Washington and Moscow.

Visit to U.S.

He speaks warmly of his visit to the United States last year and particularly of President Ford's courtesy and cooperation at that time, but he does not criticize the objectives of the Carter human rights program.

Poland is concerned with the individual, and particularly with strengthening the family, he says. His own mother, he notes, is a practicing Roman Catholic and he insists that his regime does not interfere with the church or with the militant sermons or letters of Cardinal Wyszyński.

the right to live, and this means the avoidance of a third world war, which would probably end all human rights, and even all human life.

Also, in an indication of what the Communist line will be at the Belgrade review of the Helsinki human rights principles, he adds that a decent job for everybody, plus free education and medical care, must be added to the catalog of such rights as freedom of emigration, travel, information and religion.

So far as "political prisoners" in Poland are concerned, Gierk denied that more than 12 persons were now detained on charges that the West calls "political"—and these, he insisted, were not really "political prisoners," but persons detained for violent crimes or acts of provocation or sabotage against the state.

There is considerable talk here in Warsaw about the rise of alcoholism in Poland—as in the Soviet Union and elsewhere in the Soviet bloc, not to mention the West—but Gierk maintained that the consumption of alcohol was less per capita here than

in France, West Germany, Sweden and other countries in the West. The difference, he suggested, was that elsewhere people seem to drink more slowly and more reasonably and for fun, whereas the Poles tended to drink for oblivion.

Gierk would not compare the political independence of Poland with other states in the Warsaw Pact, nor did he worry too much about the present state of détente between Washington and Moscow, he said. Outside of a few "radical" incidents he observed, relations between the major nuclear powers were going along about as before.

In Touch

He noted that in the latest poll he had read about public opinion in the United States, about 80 per cent of these polled were "favorable" to détente, and if a similar poll were taken in Poland, he added, the percentage would be even higher.

Gierk prides himself on being in touch with the Polish workers, who were the main opposition in the economic demon-

strations against him last year. He also feels that he has some understanding of people in the West, since he emigrated with his family to France when he was 10 years old, joined the Communist party of France in 1931 and was deported to Poland after a minor strike in 1934.

Thereafter, he spent the World War II years in the Belgian Communist resistance movement, and is confident that the East and West of Europe can eventually find ways to coexist with the United States and the Soviet Union.

All Poles have to be optimistic, he concludes, and to a visitor who first saw Warsaw in 1946 when it had virtually been devastated block by block in the German and Soviet battles, it is easy to understand why. What is harder to understand is how this vibrant community has not only been restored to the pride of the famous old city, but how a new generation has brought Poland through all these war and postwar troubles and come into the end of the 1970s with the largest population in the nation's thousand-year history.

Gierk is also important, only because the ambassador there has to supplement reports on U.S. viewpoints in a way that carries weight with the local leadership. After running into trouble on the arms-control negotiations in March, the Carter administration, in the interest of maintaining contact with the past, decided to let the ambassador named by Ford administration, Malcolm Tom, another career Foreign Service officer of high quality.

Peking is important because its choice of envoy Washington expresses the weight it ascribes to the Chinese connection. Leonard Woodcock, the former ambassador who has been chosen, is a man who has been in China, was early Carter supporter who pursued commands attention at the White House.

Still, he seems to have been chosen chiefly because he brought up the united anti-Communist front of American labor. Certainly he does not reassure Chinese on the issue that remains with them, which is willingness to stand up to Soviet Union. Somebody, I former Undersecretary of Defense, Paul Nitze would have probably said much more to Peking.

Now the whole fabric of these figments of plot and counterplot is blowing away as the elections are forgotten and replaced by governmental reality. I suspect Opus Dei will become a dwindling topic of conversation. The country has shown it is in a new mood and wants to forget the past.

Gets Dukedom
Eugen Fernandez Miranda was dropped by the King on May 31 and, after being awarded a dukedom and the Golden Fleece, was replaced by a little known, apolitical man. And perhaps the best-known symbol of the past, the King's father, Don Juan, has renounced all his claims to the throne (May 14).

Now Don Juan, contentedly travels between his home in Portugal and various parts of Spain, retaining only the title Count of Barcelona. The probability is that Juan Carlos, catering to his father's love of the sea (he once served in the British Navy) will name him admiral of the fleet. Then everyone will be happy as the page turns.

Not Ideal
The more so as the Pres has sent to Japan a former ambassador prominently identified with a shrinking U.S. role abroad. Mansfield, Mansfield wanted China job, and was rightly edged down because he is so physically in favor of allowing Taiwan to normalize relations with Peking. But not right for Peking does not mean ideal for Tokyo.

Finally, there is London critical post because Bri which has loomed so large in obduracy, is now in obduracy. The appointment of new ambassadors could have averted that decline. Instead C has chosen a prestigious f from the academic world, to Yale president Kingman Brewster. What emerges from all this typical Carter. No goods but inspired appointments either, advance billing far in excess actual performance. A nut of good moves but no focus.

Pleasant Tales of Conspiracy

By C. L. Sulzberger

MADRID—It pleases the agile Mediterranean mind to explain political events in terms of conspiratorial theory and nowhere is this addiction more enthusiastically evident than in Spain—above all since true freedom has removed any threat that flights of fancy might incur punishment from the state.

Thus, among tales whispered in Madrid's cafes and cafes today—are detailed accounts of how the almost certainly exaggerated influence of Opus Dei, a secret Catholic lay organization, helped inspire present events, of how Premier Suarez was enabled to gain power, of how Santiago Carrillo, the underground Communist boss, arranged to emerge in Madrid and make a "deal" with Suarez.

It is probably as difficult to write with any assurance about the membership and policies of Opus Dei as it is to be about the CIA, and now even more so.

But those who admire the conspiratorial theory contend that Opus Dei managed the economic and industrial revolution of later-day Francoism and then, to protect its own investments, decided to infiltrate the royal palace and the post-Franco government.

The first (Francoist) part of the thesis is probably true but the second is probably untrue. It is based on the asseveration that on Feb. 8, 1976, three months after Juan Carlos became King and chief of state, his diplomatic secretary was replaced by a career diplomat who had headed the cabinet of former Foreign Minister Lopez Bravo (acknowledged by most authorities to be in Opus Dei).

In August, 1976, he saw Carrillo again in Paris. When Carrillo came back clandestinely this spring, Motricio invited him to

Moreover, it is alleged the King's new secretary—and also the Queen's—are both Opus Dei members. I have seen no convincing proof of either claim. The theory is that Opus Dei accumulated enormous interests during the later-day Franco economic reform and wanted to insure their protection under the new regime.

Consequently, "gossips" claim, Torcuato Fernandez Miranda, said to be either in Opus Dei or connected with it—was last year proposed to and accepted by Juan Carlos as president of the Cortes (parliament) and the Council of the Realm.

It is also rumored that Adolfo Suarez, now again Premier, was originally pushed into the political arena by Opus Dei and financed by them during the recent campaign.

My own guess is that this is about as provable a theory as that Castro killed Kennedy. Opus Dei has little to do with current Spanish decision-making.

Another favorite conspiratorial story is that there was a complex deal allowing Santiago Carrillo, Communist secretary-general, to return here and get his party legalized in exchange for a promise to support the monarchy and preserve order. In fact former Foreign Minister Motricio, who had met Carrillo in Paris prior to Franco's death, later, when Juan Carlos was King, said publicly he should be treated like any other Spanish citizen.

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Letters

White House Nepotism

Your publication (JRT, June 16) of the New York Times editorial entitled "Rosalynn Carter Elected" was welcome reading. We have missed the outcry that was raised when Jack Kennedy appointed his brother attorney general. Although Robert Kennedy became an able administrator, the appointment was nepotism.

We simply cannot allow nepotism to become an accepted fact in our country. No matter what tact, intelligence, good judgment Mrs. Carter has, she cannot be allowed to become an active member of the President's staff.

Nor should she want to. For the safety of our nation, nepotism must not be employed by the White House.

In the five months during

which President Carter has been in office, he has appointed members of his family to several missions, of varying importance, which could have been dealt with by trained personnel already on our payroll. I feel that he has opened Pandora's Box by these insufficiently considered, selfish and unnecessary moves.

Mrs. JULIAN E. ADLER, Deauville, France.

Minority Rights

So Anthony Lewis (JRT, June 14) has discovered that "the rights of minorities are too important to be entrusted to the passions of passing majorities."

Nice to find he's at last in agreement with Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith.

A.D. SIMONS, Paris, Switzerland.

Subtleties In Choosing U.S. Envoys

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—With the designation of an envoy to Peking, President Carter has filled all the open embassies of major import. So it is finally possible to take the full measure of a diplomatic appointments.

Before I assess their quality, however, it is necessary to sweep away a test that, though wide cited, is clearly bogus. I refer to the notion that the crucial measure is the percentage of career Foreign Service officers named to embassies as against who are—with self-evident bias—deemed "political" appointments.

The distinction between "career" and "political" has been doubly falsified by the deep involvement of the United States in foreign affairs since the war. One reason is that many businessmen, lawyers, university and union officials and others have become highly conversant in international affairs. Another is that the di of foreign business has attained a richness in political, legal, commercial, cultural and technical matters that goes beyond the specialized training of the career diplomat.

True Test

Rapid communication, moreover, has clearly reduced the importance of most embassies. The true test lies in the caliber of the persons named to the few ambassadorial posts that truly count in the formulation of national policy.

Paris, at present, is the most important of these. There is strong prospect that there will, linking the Communists or Socialists, will win the legislative election set for next year. The would bring the Communists in government and create a constitutional crisis between the legislative majority and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and the Gaullists under former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

An ambassador in touch with all three groups and capable of reporting objectively is essential. The Foreign Service officer named to the Paris embassy, Arthur Hartman, is perhaps the outstanding career diplomat of the generation. He has superb qualifications for the task. But was chosen only after others refused the job.

Moscow is also important, only because the ambassador there has to supplement reports on U.S. viewpoints in a way that carries weight with the local leadership. After running into trouble on the arms-control negotiations in March, the Carter administration, in the interest of maintaining contact with the past, decided to let the ambassador named by Ford administration, Malcolm Tom, another career Foreign Service officer of high quality.

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istic Give and Take Paris and New York

By Michael Gibson

June 24 (UPI).—The "Paris-New York" exhibition at the Pompidou Center (to be an encyclopedic work of art, with the Steins (Gertrude and Leo) appearing as the central figures, Alfred Stieglitz's New York, some 20 of the 1913 Armory Show, and the present exhibition presenting 1,600 works of art to a stunned and American public. The Steins have their niche, naturally, the importance of dadaism in New York World War I, and of course World War II. This point the subject is "the artistic of America." Certainly, and surrealism reflect of a certain American climate, and both American artists. But starting in 1945, and begins which soon appearance of movements in New York flow of influences in direction. The general, historical

issue is the exchange that began to develop at the beginning of this century and the multiple occasions that stimulated such exchanges.

Diversity

It is not really an easy show to follow. Because of the huge diversity, artists are often represented by a single work, not necessarily the best one, nor the most significant in the present perspective. In a sense, it is a didactic exhibition without the didactic trappings. The viewer is, to a certain extent, dissuaded from viewing each work individually because it is obvious that a confrontation and a comparison are being sought—let's say between a Matisse and Jackson Pollock, between Duchamp and a Morton Schamberg.

The point that comes through after a while is that this was an almost impossible show to set up. Even with the most generous help from museums and collectors on both sides of the ocean it would seem hopeless to expect to present a period so incredibly active and diverse as the present century by showing a mere 300 works.

Something is suggested, certainly. One senses a sort of collective semantic quest, which is given an appearance of coherence and



The atelier of Leo and Gertrude Stein, 27 Rue de Fleurus in Paris, in 1907.

unity by the time-lapse effect that compresses all this diversity into a small number of works. It would not doubt be hard to imagine two forms as mutually exclusive as the surrealists on the one hand and Mondrian and his disciples on the other. Yet both are carried by the tide of the

age, by the universal inquiry into some visual language specific to art and indifferent to subject. Art, in the 20th century, becomes a means for breaking with the heavy tradition and convention of the 19th century and a quest for something of value beyond all that.

America received "modern art" both as an outrage and as a liberation: Duchamp and Matisse, in their day, were equally liberating in their very different approaches. Since then, of course, they have become a tradition and a convention themselves, and that tradition is being perpetuated, re-

fined and questioned by artists on both continents.

A large catalogue (about 700 pages) is expected to be ready sometime in July and it may cast more light on the intentions of the organizers. Meanwhile, a brochure is available that gives a terse introduction to each section.

OUND THE EUROPEAN GALLERIES

Paris

ron, Terry Frost, Gauguin des Arts, 141 St. Martin, Paris 4, to 10. Exhibition (their first in France) by the British works by two British artists working in a bright, edge abstract idiom. It is a charming, brightly located opposite. Unfortunately, it is of a lesser kind, with 16 works in unrelated. Frost/Heron show is a hard to see under the city. Both have works in museums and de-

rd Wright, Drawings Book Spécial d'Art, 254 Boulevard Raspail, 14, to July 9. A show set up by the University of Paris under the of the Centre de l'Oratoire and presenting original drawings by 1 Wright. The last exhibit to Wright's work was 25 years ago. A catalog in the visitor to take essence of the exhibi-

m 77, American Contemporary, 14, to July 18. It is a slapdash presentation of the American art scene in this is devoted mainly to and the works are indoors and sprinkled in the garden, in rather chaotic space, shop, part junkyard.

There is no obvious distinction between the accidental and the intentional, between exhibits and what may or may not be the undertakings of a rather erratic gardener. One assumes that the works are by young artists, but that error is dispelled when one chances upon photographs of one or two men of middle age in the otherwise unimpressive catalogue. Finally, the whole venture has something disarming. It is messy, friendly, unselective salon.

Folk Art of Southern Sweden in the 18th and 19th Centuries. Bibliothèque Forney, 1 Rue du Figuer, Paris 4, to July 9. A charming collection of furniture, embroidery and objects on loan from the Kulturen Museum of Lund, all in the apparently universal baroque manner of rural art in Europe. A warm world of conventional stereotypes both delicious and claustrophobic.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Aspects of French Academic Art, 1680-1780, Helm Gallery, 59 Jermy Street, London, S.W.1, to Aug. 28.

Three themes of major importance predominate in French academic art in the period 1680-1780—religious, classical mythology and portraiture. In painting, biblical themes are pre-eminent. In this exhibition, for example, there is a splendid rendering of "The Finding of Moses" by Antoine Coysevox (1681-1722); an "Education of the Virgin" by his son, Charles-Antoine Coysevox (1684-1752); a "Temptation of Eve" by C.-J. Natoire (1700-1777), in which Eve is a typical lush Natoire seductress; a masterpiece on a theme from the Apocrypha, "Antiochus Fall-

ing From His Chariot," by Noël Hallé (1711-1781), and a massive mannerist work, "Belshazzar's Feast," by one of Madame de Pompadour's protégés, J.-B.-M. Pierre (1713-1788). Classical mythology pervades both painting and sculpture in the period. Among other major works here are J.-F. de Troy's lusty "Bath of Diana," dated 1718; "Diana Resting from the Chase" by Louis-Michel Vanloo (1707-1771) (there is also a sculptured version of the subject in marble by René Chaudron); and sculptures of Venus in marble by Jean-Jacques Clérion (1639-1714), in bronze by an unknown modeler of about 1700, and in terra-cotta by Augustin Pajou (1780-1809).

The other genre of sculpture at this time is portraiture. This exhibition includes three portrait busts of monarchs of France (the Duc de Noailles by J.-L. Lemoyne (1686-1755); the Duc de Clermont-Tonnerre by Pajou, and the Prince de Bauffremont by Luc-François Breton (1731-1800)); the last portrait bust made by Jean-Baptiste Defernez (c. 1729-1783); and the presumed portrait of the painter Boucher by Jean-Jacques Caffieri (1725-1793).

Sheokja of Cape Dorset, Victor Waddington, 25 Cork Street, London W.1, to June 30. Sheokja, a Canadian Eskimo sculptor, was discovered by an English art dealer, the late Charles Gimpel, in 1968, and first shown in London in that year. As a tribute to Gimpel, Victor Waddington now mounts a major one-man show of more than 40 of Sheokja's stone carvings. Portraying with rare skill the water creatures with which he is familiar—loons, fish, walrus and seals—and working in a manner which could exhibit alongside sculpture of the greatest sophis-

tion, Sheokja pushes his carvings to the utmost limits of selective detail and refinement.

Print Workshop, Warehouse Gallery, 48 Earlham Street, London W.C.2, to July 6. Twenty years ago the Swedish-born, British-based printmaker Birgit Skold founded the Print Workshop, a noncommercial print studio for professional artists. A great part of the best in British graphic art has been produced there. This is a selection, including major pieces by Boyd and Evans, Daphne Reynolds, Punsaka, Adrian Heath, Michael Sandie, Katherine Gill, and among many others, Birgit Skold herself.

Paul Maze, Wildenstein and Co., 147 New Bond Street, London W.1, to July 8. In celebration of the artist's 90th birthday, more than 100 of his paintings, watercolors and pastels, from 1920 to the present, are collected here in a delightful exhibition. Friend of Braque and Dufy, Derain and De Segonzac, his work reflects his French origins and predilections and his multitude of interests—in the army, the sea, landscape, flowers and fruit, in horse racing, in elegant and amusing people, in his family. This is an intimate painter par excellence, working in the manner of Vuillard and seldom his inferior.

Old Master Drawings, Kate de Rothschild at William Darby's Gallery, 38 New Bond Street, London W.1, to July 8. Annually, Kate de Rothschild assembles a collection of Old Master drawings of high quality. Among this year's two dozen works are a fine gouache, "The Lion Hunt," by Gerrit van Esken (1636-1664); an ink drawing on chalk of a Florentine villa by the



Sculpture by Angela Cassanella at Paris American Center.

Roman artist Paolo Anesi (1719-1786); an ink drawing of a bound figure attributed to Pieter van Lint (1609-1690); a fine architectural drawing dated 1817, by Bartolomeo Pinelli; a Neapolitan capriccio by Johann-Wilhelm Baer (c. 1680-1640); and an ink and wash drawing, a study for a painting of St. Bernard and St. Stephen, by Giuseppe Passeri (1664-1714).

Paintings, Sculpture and Works on Paper, Richard Nashman at The Fine Art Society, 148

New Bond Street, London W.1, to July 9.

Extraordinary contrasts in the 29 items in this major show include Modigliani's first nude ("Nudo Dolente") and Tschichow's sanded relief "Nude in Signac" still lifes by Renoir, Signac and the living master Albert Roubert (b. 1908); landscapes, again by Houthuysen, Vlaminck, Pissarro and Utrillo; and prime sculptures by Rodin and Marmis.

—MAX WEKES-JOYCE.

THE ART MARKET

A General Reappraisal Of Categories in France

By Souren Melikian

PARIS (UPI).—The French market seems to be engaged in a general reappraisal of all categories—with some surprising results.

While it is clear that 18th-century furniture is not doing well, silver of the same period or even the early 19th century is holding its own.

At the sale conducted at Drouot Rive Gauche by Jacques Tajan, of the Ader-Picard-Tajan auctioneering group, prices were generally good from the seller's viewpoint and sometimes even excellent.

The early 18th century, for example, was represented by an enamel, or bowl, with flat base stamped with a Rouen mark (datable c. 1730). It had been fitted, possibly at the time, with a cover stamped with a Paris mark corresponding to the year 1727. This sort of assemblage is never popular and the fact that the two elements were engraved with the same coat of arms hardly made up for it. The lot, nonetheless, rose to 14,210 francs, quite a good price.

Also well received was the other important 18th-century lot in the sale—two matching *legumières* (vegetable dish) and covers made in 1789 by the Parisian silversmith Jean-Baptiste Jonchon. Their austere neoclassical style and their lack of proportion, plus the fact that they carried the initials of an unknown owner, made them only moderately attractive. At 22,680 francs, they sold very well indeed.

Early 19th-century silver fared equally well and showed, in addition, that there is a field that still offers remarkable possibilities to collectors. The best is still available and will turn up at even such modest sales as Wednesdays. One of the more interesting items was a soup-tureen with its cover topped by a swan figure made at Avignon in the years 1809-1819. The silversmith's mark had not been identified, which somewhat detracts from the value of an object by collectors' standards. It brought 8,640 francs.

The other good piece was a small "vase Médicis" i.e., shaped like a classical urn with the mark of Parisian silversmith Philippe Jean-Baptiste Jouget, dating it to the years 1799-1809. At 4,200 francs, it was just about the right price—and that is still a small amount for a desirable collector's piece.

In contrast to 18th-century silver, other fields which rose in value at roughly the same period, i.e., in the early seventies, such as art nouveau or abstractionist sculpture influenced by the Bauhaus school, are going through a period of uncertainty. There has been no important sale to underscore the trend but indications have been provided by isolated pieces or small groups of objects in mixed auctions.

Wednesday produced two striking instances of low pricing. At the auction conducted by Tajan there was a remarkable belt buckle of solid gold weighing 65 grams and exquisitely chiseled with a leafy branch design. It made only 2,440 francs, hardly a big price for a small masterpiece of jewelry. On the same day at another auction conducted by Jean Chalvet de Rezy, consisting chiefly of modern prints, watercolors and silver, a remarkable abstractionist sculpture by Etienne Bécot accompanied by the preparatory sketch in crayon.

dated 1892, was laid on the block. The 80-centimeter-high bronze piece was typical of the best that the avant-garde of the thirties, marked with the stamp of the Bauhaus school, had to offer. It was knocked down to Paris dealer Félix Marclhac at 19,225 francs.

It might be argued that both the art nouveau gold buckle and Bécot's piece were not sold in the right context. But in periods of soaring enthusiasm, that would hardly matter, since professionals compete with each other. As it happens, art nouveau has been showing signs of weakness for some time. Abstract sculpture, on the other hand, can hardly escape the general decline that has hit abstract art. Both were, each in its own way, during promotions of the late sixties and early seventies which, unlike 18th-century silver, were not propped up by a long-standing tradition of admiration from the establishment. That they should be giving way much more easily in the present atmosphere of reaction against the "folies" of the early seventies, before the economic recession set in, is not surprising.

Proof that this is not due to any shortage of cash was given by the brilliant sale of musical autographs conducted Monday by auctioneer Eric Buffetaud of the Laurin-Buffetaud-Guilloux-Tailleur group. This was the most important auction of its kind since World War II. It also meant a victory for the French auctioneers, who scored against their British colleagues by securing the sale of a collection owned by a British subject. The latter must have been pleased with some of the high prices.

The 16-page autograph partition of Beethoven's march, "The Zapfenstreich Retreat," was bought for 297,000 francs by a Paris dealer acting on behalf of an anonymous collector. Minutes later, another buyer bid for the original manuscript of Gounod's opera "Faust" to the tune of 748,570 francs—at which price the Bibliothèque Nationale decided it wanted it and preempted the manuscript.

Lower pricing can, therefore, not be accounted for by strictly financial factors. It points quite simply to the emergence of new fashions themselves, the product of a new mood.

6,000 Works of Art Stolen in Italy in '76

MILAN, June 24 (AP).—Some 6,000 art works were stolen in Italy last year, maintaining the trend of the previous five years, an official of the Ministry of Culture disclosed yesterday. Most of the stolen art has not been recovered and is believed to have been smuggled abroad through an international ring with sales ranging in the hundreds of millions of dollars, Italy's official said. He said most of the thefts took place in churches or at archaeological sites, rich with art but not with guards. There were only 150 museum thefts, he said.

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ON THEATER: Parody and Pastiche for Tourists

John Walker

June 24 (UPI).—A outbreak of parody is, aimed presumably at those who prefer to see London's m and bad plays runny emphases that dramatic substitute, wit and intelli-

qualities are to be seen. The "Singsong Theatre" through quantity to sustain which is based on the notion of a woman have a child without nee of a long-term husband. She is not arily liberated lady; read, independent and children—so she advertises a New Statesman for an to impugn her, wants is "a normal lid of above-average

et up this intriguing own is at a loss how it. The successful r the task is a mild-BGU producer who e advertisement hope might provide him with

There is a good deal n the contrast between involving as it does a he sexual sexual roles. e wants a businesslike rather like the mas- ide to a mistress; the rified to be treated as t. g taken this develop- as it can go—and he far that the man, feminine floral dress is being comforted by wearing a procrus-

their decisions, over matters on which society has strong views, are taken in the absence of social pressures. This isolation is more noticeable since Bowen has decided to treat the subject lightly and runs out of jokes. Once, in a speech the woman makes about her disastrous marriage, he shows it a greater seriousness that could better play.

It remains always interesting, for Bowen writes with clarity and which Theatre. And, as the odd couple, Frances de la Tour and Ray Brooks give sensitive performances, much aided by Eric Thompson's knowing direction.

At the National's Cottesloe Theatre, Bill Bryden's "Old Movies" has plenty of wit and intelligence but little originality, being a lovingly compiled collection of backstage situations from Hollywood where clichés are the only reality. He deals with two dinosaurs of the film world, living fossils breathing their last, an old-style producer who aspires to be another Harry Cohen and his favorite scriptwriter, an alcoholic Nobel Prize-winning novelist not averse to a little back work on the side, providing that booze and women are on tap.

The producer is trying to set up a religious picture. The writer persuades him to turn it into a film about making a God movie, which is, in essence, what the play is. As a film, it would probably be the disaster the producer predicts. As a play, though, it is consistently entertaining and often very funny, demonstrating, at least to the author's satisfaction, the superiority of theater. By a stroke of inspired casting, the producer is played by E.G. Marshall, a Broadway and Hollywood actor familiar from his many fine supporting roles in American films and from his performances in the long-running TV series "The Defenders." He gives an excellent portrayal of an archetypal producer but one who knows that he is being crass.

Pulkin MacGuff's novel is a marvel of jaunty energy, although the role is not so sympathetic as he makes it. It is difficult to take as a genius, even a drunken one, someone who says to his fellow scribbler on the film, "You immortal. What's your excuse?"

The play, well directed by Bryden, has the fault of his two previous plays, "White Rough" and "Benny Lynch," in that he is reluctant to end it, preferring a series of climaxes that go on too long. But it's a generous fault in an author who so relishes the absurdities of his subject matter and who can write crisp, witty dialogue and, within the limits of his movie-style, explore genuine predicaments.

Hollywood now gets, and probably deserves, writers such as Tom Ryan, author of the squalid and trivial "Women Behind Bars" at the Whitehall Theatre. The play, apparently a success in New

Polynesian Art Sold in London

LONDON, June 24 (UPI).—A collection of rare Hawaiian and Maori art gathered by a Thames River conservation inspector who never left Britain has been sold at auction for more than \$1 million.

The lot of Hawaiian and Maori art, which sold at Christie's for \$814,705 (\$1,061,998), comprised only a third of the collection of James T. Hooper, who died in 1971.

Christie's sold the other sections of his collection—African and American Indian art—last summer. "The Hawaiian art was much rarer than the American Indian or African art," a spokesman for Christie's said. "This sale fetched about double what we expected and attracted worldwide interest."

York is a mess of misfiring jokes, mainly about lesbianism, set within what purports to be a parody of a 1940s B-movie about prison life. But whereas the latter, despite their clichés and over-the-top acting, is marked by great professionalism, Ryan's play, under Ron Link's frantic direction, resembles amateur night at a break show, due partly to its grotesque and obese American transvestite star, Divine.

His British producer and star is Fiona Richmond, recent winner, according to her, of the "Bottom of the Year" award, no doubt richly deserved. It would be unkind and inaccurate to describe her as a bad actress, since she is no actress at all, merely a graceless stripper. The rest of the cast, encouraged to overact wildly, obscure what talents they may possess. It's a short show, lasting no more than 90 minutes without an intermission, but I rate sitting through it as among the depressing times of my life.

"Something's Afoot" at the Ambassadors Theatre is yet another pastiche, this time a musical version of an Agatha Christie-style thriller of the 1930s. Here, although the cast act like hams, they do so with style and skill, in careful control of their melodramatic effects. The book, music and lyrics by James McDonald, David Vos and Robert Gerlach, is short on wit but full of fun and high spirits. Tony Tammer, who directed the show on its short Broadway run last year, never lets the pace flag as a group of guests, marooned in a country house as a storm rages outside, try to discover the identity of the murderer who is killing them one by one.

Sheila Bernette as a diminutive amateur detective, Peter Bayliss as an apocalyptic colonel and Joyce Grant as a lady with a shady past give particularly ripe performances. And the authors save their best joke for the end of a pleasant evening's entertainment.

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ممكنه منه الحصول

in Urged to Do More Stimulate Economy

By Carl Gewirtz

June 24 (IET).—West Germany and, to a lesser extent, the rest of the world, came under renewed day to turn their investments into a means to spur recovery in other countries.

Count positions and an appreciation of their currencies in response to underlying market forces. Deleted from the final version was the parallel call on countries in a weak position to allow their currencies to depreciate where necessary to improve their competitive positions.

The one, of course, is the mirror image of the other. The content was a reiteration of a position expressed earlier. Nevertheless, when details of the communiqué moved over news wires after the European markets had closed, the dollar fell sharply in the New York foreign exchange market.

Although the experience following the seven-nation London summit shows that a commitment to specific economic targets cannot be enforced, the entire 24 members of the OECD agreed to adopt the approach taken in London.

They will submit their preliminary objectives for the growth of output and domestic demand and their stabilization policies for 1978 to the OECD this fall so that their mutual consistency and global implications can be examined and can then provide the basis for monitoring progress during the course of next year.

The driving force behind this effort to commit countries to specific policies is the fact that economic growth this year in the OECD area is going to fall about a percentage point lower than ministers had agreed a year ago. This means a worsening of unemployment throughout most of Western Europe in the coming months.

Confronted as it is on youths under 25 years of age, the rising joblessness has worrisome implications for social stability and ministers today endorsed a U.S. call to hold a high-level conference to study the problem in depth.

However, under the weight of opposition from Washington, the meeting failed to adopt an OECD secretariat suggestion calling for a special ministerial meeting later this year to review the progress toward establishing the basis for more rapid economic growth next year. The United States maintained that existing committees could handle this study.

The United States also came in for some implied criticism in its failure to support the creation of a \$5-billion "safety net" under OECD auspices to help weak countries finance their deficits. Launched by the Nixon administration, the proposal never got far in Congress and the Carter team has refused to take it up, preferring instead to rely on the "general facility" that Johannes Willebrand, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, is trying to set up.

Mr. Willebrand acknowledged today that he would not be able to meet his original target of 14 billion special drawing rights (SDRs)—some \$16 billion—and that it would amount to between 8 billion and 10 billion SDRs. Mr. Healey, for example, has declared on several occasions that 10 billion SDRs would be the minimum necessary to be effective.

In all, 21 OECD members have already ratified establishment of the OECD safety net and their displeasure at the U.S. refusal to follow through on its own proposal was made clear by the insertion into the final communiqué that "many ministers stressed the importance they attached to the implementation of the OECD financial support fund in addition to the IMF facility."

Also took a pessimistic view of the German unemployment situation, echoing comments that the drop in the number of unemployed in the last two months is only a temporary reprieve.

June 24 (IET).—West Germany and, to a lesser extent, the rest of the world, came under renewed day to turn their investments into a means to spur recovery in other countries.

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'Insoluble' Problem That May Cause Disaster

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, June 24 (NYT).—Is the industrial world in a lull before a storm—what could become the most severe storm in half a century? A lot of European investors think so, and are moving billions of dollars in flight capital to the United States—as happened in the 1930s—because this country is considered the safest haven in a world that might crack apart.

These inquiries are coming not just from France, Italy and other Western European countries, worried about Communism, but from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and other oil-rich states. The danger of war in the Middle East appears to be at the top of everyone's worry list, including that of generals and politicians both in the Arab states and Israel.

Nobody knows just how much "flight capital" is resulting from this country. However, private capital flight from this country in 1976 totaled \$25.5 billion; in addition, there was a "statistical discrepancy" amounting to \$10.5 billion in capital inflows. The bulk of that statistical discrepancy—what is sometimes called "errors and omissions"—almost certainly represented flight capital.

Total of \$36 billion was more than double the \$14 billion the United States received from abroad in 1975. Foreign official assets have also increased from an inflow of \$6.9 billion in 1975 to \$18.1 billion in 1976, and some of that also could be called "capital flight" of governments and their agents looking for a safe haven here.

What are they all afraid of? Prof. Daniel Bell of Harvard, writing in the summer 1977 issue of Foreign Policy magazine, finds "striking parallels" between the

structural problems now facing the advanced industrial societies and those of the 1920s and 1930s.

He finds that, in the earlier period, four factors combined "to reduce the authority of the governments, imperil their legitimacy and facilitate the destruction of the regimes." These were: The existence of an "insoluble" problem; the presence of a parliamentary impasse in democratic countries, with no group able to command a majority; the growth of an unemployed educated intelligentsia, and the spread of private violence that the ruling regimes were unable to check.

The insoluble problem today, he says, is inflation, where in the earlier period it was unemployment. Today, there is a "parliamentary impasse," reflected in the fact that "there is not a single majority government in Western Europe. The disaffected intellectuals today, he suggests, are products not of mass unemployment but of democracy, social stress and refractory cuts in public expenditures, especially on education and research.

And the "private violence" of the 1920s and 1930s—the violence of the Black Shirts, the Brown Shirts, the Communists—has now been replaced "by urban terrorism, nihilism and sporadic in most cases, by sufficiently menacing the odds. Frol Bell warns that "no parallels are ever historically exact, and they can mislead as often as help," but he says the "distorting mirrors" of history can be useful in helping us to see what may be similar, and what may be different.

Despite much rhetoric to the contrary, inflation has its fans, because it is a game with winners as well as losers. Those whose incomes rise faster than the cost

of living, or whose property is the object of speculative bidding, are the winners.

Inflation rewards power and promotes concentrations of power. Internationally, this means not only an oil sellers' cartel, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, but a private-public uranium producers' cartel, which Gulf Oil joined, and possibly other cartels to come. And domestically, weak governments cannot restrain the power of their labor unions or industrial oligopolies. Competition in the marketplace is also too weak to restrain them, when those with market power acquire and employ political force.

The proposal of the Western Industrial countries, grouped together in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, to set guidelines for monetary growth is an indirect effort to restrain the wage and price demands of private groups with market power. For, if the monetary authorities could stick to their pledges of limiting the increase in money, excessive wage and price demands would generate unemployment—and bring on resistance from the rest of the society.

But the question is whether today's divided and weakly led democratic societies are capable of standing this test of strength. Can intelligence and foresight on the part of the groups with power avoid such a confrontation? Can national leadership induce "responsible" behavior from the powerful—in their own long-run interests as well as those of society as a whole?

Or must the "insoluble" problem of inflation, like the insoluble problem of unemployment in the 1930s, end in a disaster for the democratic societies—and the world as a whole?

U.S. Eyes Law Change To Avoid Penalty Duty

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 24 (WP).—The Carter administration intends to seek corrective legislation from Congress if pending court decisions force the Treasury to apply countervailing, or retaliatory, duties on a whole range of imported Japanese electronic products and European steel.

The decision was revealed yesterday by special trade representative Robert Strauss, who said at a press conference: "I think I have a good chance of getting something done [by Congress] if I do it the right way."

There are two cases involved. The first, involving Japanese electronics products, was brought by Zenith Radio Corp., which won an initially favorable ruling by the U.S. Customs Court. Zenith argued that Japan fails to levy the same indirect sales-type tax on exports that it does on home consumption on a number of electronics items.

Zenith claimed, and the Customs Court agreed, that this is the equivalent of a tax rebate or export subsidy. The Treasury is appealing the Customs Court decision to the Customs and Patent Appeals Court here. If the lower court decision were left standing, it could require that at some future date goods being imported now be subjected to an additional tariff of 15 per cent, the countervailing duty.

Appeal Certain. Mr. Strauss said that whichever way the decision goes, it will be appealed to the Supreme Court by one side or the other. But if Zenith wins the pending round, the official said, the government will not wait for the Supreme Court decision, but will try immediately for legislative relief.

On the basis of the Zenith case, U.S. Steel Corp. just last week asked the Customs Court for a summary judgment, without further argument, that would slap countervailing duties on European steel products. In sharp language, Mr. Strauss has attacked the steel petition as counterproductive.

"The steel industry has a lot

of problems," Mr. Strauss said yesterday, "and it needs something done [to help it], but not countervailing duties."

He said that Congress would be asked "to cure the defect" by a change in definition to make it clear that the indirect taxes do not constitute the kind of export subsidy that triggers countervailing duties.

"But we don't want a trade policy debate. That would be a shambles, possibly right in the middle of the Geneva [trade and tariff] talks," he added.

Money Supply Data Boost Stock Prices

NEW YORK, June 24 (IET).—Prices were broadly higher at the New York Stock Exchange close today, with investors reacting favorably to a decline in the money supply.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 4.33 points to 829.70 at the close and at 3 p.m. Advancing issues had a broad lead over decliners by about 380 to about 480.

Volume totaled 26.49 million shares compared with 24.33 million yesterday.

After the stock market close yesterday the Federal Reserve reported drops of \$700 million in both the basic money supply and the broader M-2 aggregate. Brokers said investors took the news as an indication that the Fed will continue to pursue a steady monetary policy and might relax policy later. Interest rates rose earlier this year following a tightening of policy by the Fed to hold down the money supply in its fight against inflation.

Brokers said some buying was also encouraged by yesterday's overall stock market gain, which was the 11th in 12 sessions, after a pause for profit-taking on Wednesday.

However, the market today again ran into profit-taking at the 300 level of the industrial average as it had on Wednesday. Brokers say many investors had been waiting for the index to climb to this level before taking advantage of their gains.

Hospital Affiliates rose 1 5/8 to 17 5/8 and INA was off 1 5/8 to 46 1/8. INA agreed to buy Hospital Affiliates in an exchange of 0.425 INA share for each Hospital Affiliates share.

American Stock Exchange stock prices closed sharply higher in active trading. The Amex index rose 0.96 to 120.19.

Bank's First Accounting Reassures Shareholders

By Bhushan Bahree

ZURICH, June 24 (AP-DJ).—Credit Suisse told its shareholders today that it was still unable to ascertain the eventual losses the bank would suffer from the Chiasso affair, but that the bank now had claims of 1.7 billion Swiss francs (\$690 million) against Texon Finance, a Swiss subsidiary of the Texon group.

The bank's management was today giving thousands of shareholders its first detailed public accounting of the Chiasso scandal.

Board chairman Oswald Aepli said Texon's pledged assets figured on the company's balance sheet at 1.75 billion francs. "However, they are undoubtedly overvalued," he said. Of this amount, 1.39 billion are accounted for by participations, including long-term advances to holdings, and 307 million francs by receivables.

Mr. Aepli said that it was now certain that a total of 2.17 billion francs of clients' funds had been funneled into Texon by Credit Suisse's Chiasso branch office, which kept the transactions secret from the headquarters. However, Mr. Aepli said that since the scandal had become known, the bank had received payments from easily redeemable assets held by Texon and from some income to bring claims down to 1.7 billion from the 2.17 billion francs tied to Texon.

Illegal Guarantees. In addition to the funds given directly to Texon, Credit Suisse illegally gave guarantees totaling 350 million francs to Italian banks for lira-denominated operating loans to Texon holdings.

Mr. Aepli said it was impossible at this point to determine the extent to which Credit Suisse's claims would be covered by Texon's assets. Besides, he said, the bank was not certain yet of the extent to which outstanding claims of fiscal and monetary authorities vis-à-vis Texon could be passed on to

that company's clients. He said that withholding-tax claims by Swiss federal authorities are likely to amount to about 190 million francs, plus default interest. On Wednesday, Swiss Finance Minister Georges-Armand Chevalaz told parliament that tax authorities had started proceedings against Credit Suisse

for these withholding taxes, totaling about 220 million francs. Mr. Aepli said that in the bank's opinion, Texon was liable for the tax claims.

The bank said that there also were several dubious credit positions of the Chiasso branch, amounting to about 100 million francs that were transferred to Texon.

Profits Hurt. The chairman reassured shareholders that because of the bank's substantial undisclosed reserves, neither the share capital nor the published reserves will suffer in any way because of the Chiasso incident. He said that the Texon affair would, however, hurt profits, although he added that "it appears possible to maintain the dividend at its present level for 1977."

The bank had "suffered a serious blow," but its earnings power was unbroken, he said. There should be a real gross profit for 1977, although this would be lower than last year's record 1.06 billion francs, he said. But he added that it would substantially exceed the \$29 million francs of gross earnings in 1974. In 1975 gross earnings amounted to \$53.5 million.

The bank's growth potential may be impaired in the short run, Mr. Aepli acknowledged. He explained that one cost cutting into profits this year would be the "virtually non-interest-bearing claims vis-à-vis Texon" that have replaced clients' funds in Texon. Mr. Aepli also said that because of the Chiasso affair, there would be lower earnings from the bank's important securities and foreign-exchange business.

The chairman disclosed that after the events at Chiasso became known, the bank "devoted a great deal of attention to insuring that the cash holdings of the bank were sufficient" to meet any withdrawals. He said cash on hand was strengthened and some of the time deposits with other banks were run down. Besides, he said, in the interest of shareholders, the bank attempted for a few days to slow the fall of the share price. "But the pressure became too great," he said.

Eastern officials have made clear that the key to the A-300's attractiveness is the potential savings in fuel and other operating costs because the 230-passenger craft is propelled by only two engines.

The planes Eastern now uses for most of its long-distance runs are the Lockheed L-1011, a jumbo jet, and the conventional Boeing 747. Both have three engines.

The Trade Commission's legal adviser, Mr. Webster, said the study of the transaction had been initiated by the commission itself, not as a result of a complaint from an American manufacturer. He also made clear that this was the first time the commission had been involved in an investigation where the issue centered on leasing rather than an outright sale.

At the meeting of the five commissioners yesterday morning, it was agreed to instruct staff members to obtain additional information about the transaction and to continue to monitor developments on an informal basis.

3 W. German Chemical Firms Are Again Among 5 Largest

LONDON, June 24 (AP-DJ).—Three of the world's five largest chemical companies in 1976 were again West German, Chemical Age magazine said today in a report on a survey.

World chemical output last year rose 8.6 per cent and total sales of the top 300 companies reached a record of more than \$225 billion, according to the survey report.

The three West German companies are Hoechst, ranked as No. 1 for the second consecutive year, BASF in second place and Bayer as the world's fourth largest chemical company.

Du Pont, of the United States, held third place while Britain's ICI (Imperial Chemical Industries) was fifth, the report said. Share of Market. It added that the U.S. and European Economic Community chemical industries increased their share of the world market last year. Main areas which suffered market share declines were the Scandinavian countries, heavily committed to fertilizers, which had a bad year, and Japan, which had increasing difficulty finding exports to its traditionally captive Far East markets, the report said.

EEC-China Trade Talks. BRUSSELS, June 24 (IET).—The Common Market and China are to open negotiations in Peking early next month which will clear the way for a trade agreement, the EEC Commission announced today.

Profit Rises 5% At Isuzu Motors In the Half Year

TOKYO, June 24 (AP-DJ).—Isuzu Motors Ltd., Japan's third-ranking truckmaker with 34-per-cent capital participation by General Motors Corp., said today its net profit in the half-year period ended April 30 totaled 2.79 billion yen (\$10.3 million), up 4.8 per cent from 2.66 billion yen in the year-earlier period.

Sales totaled 227.6 billion yen, up 9.6 per cent from 207.64 billion yen a year ago. Isuzu sold a total of 158,796 units in the half-year period, up 3.4 per cent from 153,544 units in the year-earlier period.

Exports totaled 79,471 units, down 4.4 per cent from 83,103 units in the year-earlier period. The automaker forecast its net profit for the year ending Oct. 31 at 6.3 billion yen versus 7.4 billion yen on sales of 460 billion yen versus 424.8 billion yen a year earlier.

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In the shares are traded ex-bonus as from August 27, 1977. AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, 17th June, 1977.

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By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates are not the same as domestic bank sale charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	L	Gld.	RF	Swiss	Dan.	Kr.
Amsterdam	2.4920	4.3260	105.94	94.47	25.379	—	6.914	100.00	41.14	—
Brussels	36.0685	62.055	15.227	7.362	4.0792	14.4778	—	14.4325	39.825	—
Frankfurt	2.2545	4.0385	12.277	4.7565	2.6660	94.478	6.5255	94.46	58.225	—
London	1.71063	—	4.0480	—	1551.18	4.2360	82.05	4.2550	10.425	—
Paris	84.150	1521.78	752.78	179.15	—	354.24	24.1	34.96	145.98	—
Milan	4.3290	8.0029	206.894	—	5.5864	196.200	13.8101	198.260	118.90	—
Stockholm	4.2825	—	—	—	—	—	89.455	—	—	—

The following are dollar values only on the London foreign exchange market:
 Danish krona: 6.06125; Swedish: 48.6325; Israeli £: 9.44; Finnish: 63.80; Schilling: 16.745; Yen: 271.80; New Zealand: 5.2390; Belgian franc: 35.10; Singapore: 2.46460; Canadian: 9.94735.

(*) Commercial paper. (**) Units of 100. (***) Units of 1,000. (****) Units of 10,000.
 (v) Amounts need to buy one pound.

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature.

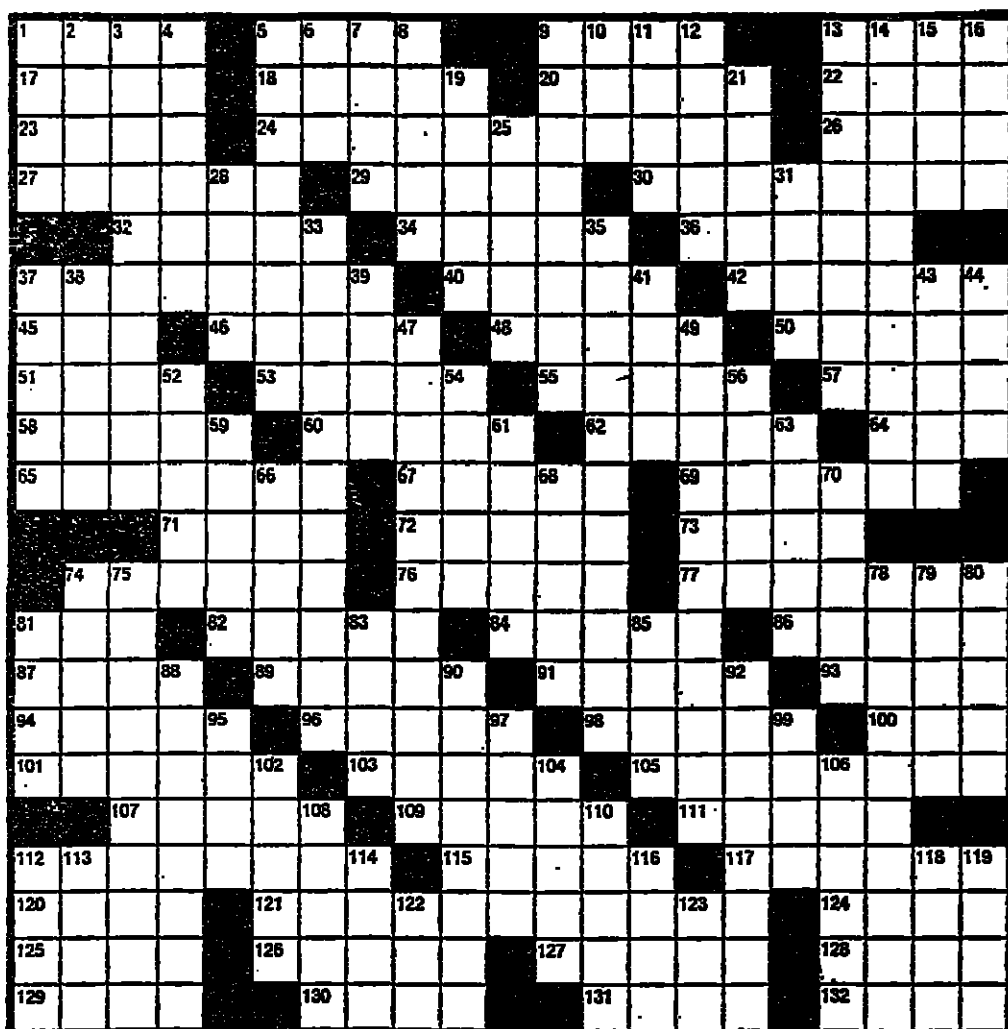
To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Juanita Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
Directeur de travaux VRD	Ffr. 250,000-+	Un des plus importants Groupes Français. Bâtiment et T.P.	Irae	Min. 5 ans exp. conduite de travaux VRD; bilingue français/anglais.	Ref. D-2257, bernard juliet paycom, 93 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly.	I.H.T. 16-6-77
Senior Financial Executive		Int'l finance institution (loan syndication operations).	Geneva	30-35 yrs.; Swiss na. or permit; bil. Eng./Fr.; low yrs. exp. syndicated Euro-credits with int'l bank.	P.O. Box 396, CH-1211 Geneva 12.	I.H.T. 16-6-77
Investment Officer/Dep. Treasurer	From U.S. \$24,000 net, tax-free	Food & Agriculture Organization of United Nations.	Rome	10 yrs. prof. exp. int'l financial/banking business; broad exp. in treasury functions.	VA 400-AFF/HT, FAO, Central Recruitment, Rome, Italy.	I.H.T. 16-6-77
Divisional Managing Director	AS60,000 (£40,000)	The Myer Emporium Ltd., Australia's largest departmental store group.	Australia	Mid 30s. late 40s; complete & thorough exp. in buying & selling; executive mgmt. exp. at top level.	J.M. Ward, ref. B 41319, MSL, 17 Stratton Street, London W1X 6DB.	Financial Times 16-6-77
Manager of Finance	Up to £24,000 tax free + car & housing	Major commercial bank.	Kuwait	33-45 yrs.; controller or No. 2 in medium or large bank; min. 5 yrs. acctg. exp. in major bank.	David Hogg, ACA, ref. 1/1515, E.M.A., Barne House, 88/89 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LR.	Financial Times 16-6-77
Senior Internal Auditor	Commensurate with exp.	ML Industries, Inc., leading U.S. Co.	Brussels + travel	3-6 yrs. exp. internal or external audit; fluent Eng., Germ., +.	David A. Heermans, ML Industries, Inc., 31 R. de l'Hôpital, Bte 6, 1000 Brussels.	The Bulletin 17-6-76
Controller European Operations	Negotiable	European operation of an American company.	Amsterdam	Accountancy qual. coupled with industrial exp.; fluent Eng./Fr.	Box D-5738, International Herald Tribune, 21 Rue de Berni, 75380 Paris Cedex 08.	I.H.T. 18-6-77
Executive Assistant	Highly competitive	American multi-billion dollar Company.	Tehran	Iranian national; under 40 yrs.; several yrs. exp. with emphasis on acctg. & finance; fl. Eng.	Charles Barker GmbH, Kaltenhofweg 137, 6000 Frankfurt 1, Tel.: 0611-749074.	I.H.I. 18-6-77
Finance for Business Development	£35,000 net	Newly established investment corp. in Dubai.	Dubai	Proven ability to develop & assess business opportunities & to manage portfolio of investments; Arabic lang.	NFR Carratu, Whimsey Murray & Co., 57 Chiswell St., London EC1Y 4SY.	Economist 18-6-77
Head of Gr. Internal Audit		B.A.T. Industries Limited.	London	Qual. accountant, prob. graduate; relevant exp. in large-scale audit work.	Dr. R.F. Tuckett, Tysack & Partners Ltd., 10 Hattam St., London W1N 6DU.	Economist 18-6-77
Sales Manager Europe	Good	Int'l manufacturer of electronics scales.	Rhine-Neckar area	30-40 yrs.; exp. in mktg.; sales, mgmt., electronic products; German, English lang.	Ref. W638, Karl-Ernst Wolff (BDU), Postfach 701240, D-6000 Frankfurt 70, Tel.: 0611/634084, Tlx.: 04-13676.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 18-6-76
Management Consulting Europe	Top salary rewarding career	Multinational consulting organization.	Europe	General Mngt. consultant with 4 yrs. exp. in mngtg., ind. engineering or finance; Eur. lang. + Eng.	Oru Group, Div. WAL, Bote 1, Dept. CFM, 137 Ave. Louise, 1050 Bruxelles.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 18-6-76
Project Manager	\$35,000	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH.	India	5 yrs. exp. construction, engineering, mngt.; overseas exp.; Germ., Eng. + Hindi-Punjabi desir.	Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH, Kanoldier No. 18, Stutigarter Str. 10, 6236 Eschborn.	Frankfurter All. Zeit. 18-6-77
Regional Sales Manager		Universal Chemical Europe.	Brussels	Exp. mktg. related chemicals in Europe, Mid-East & N. Africa; fluent English & French.	Unioyral Englebert Belgique S.A., Parc Industriel des Hauts-Saris, 4400 Herstal, Belgium.	Le Soir 19-6-76
Directeur Marketing Int'l		Très important groupe alimentaire français.	Paris	Form. sup.; exp. plus. an. dans mktg. (conception et réalisation); français, ang., all.	Ref. 2539-EK, J. Guillon, Guillon Sélection, 23 Ave. Livry, 93340 La Rancy, France.	L'Express 20-6-76
M.B.A. pour Sao Paulo		Société brésilienne (une des premières dans sa branche).		Ingénieur ou diplômé école de commerce; exp. cabinet d'audit ou contrôle de gestion.	Ref. 77117 MY, Sircu, 33 Rue Galilée, 75116 Paris.	I.H.I. 21-6-76
General Manager	Open for discussion (basic \$30,000-+)	Shipping	Athens	Exp. in general with everything connected with shipping; Eng. lang. +.	Herald Tribune, ext. N, Pindarou 26, Athens 136 Tel.: 36 18 397.	I.H.T. 21-6-76
Product Manager Europe		Abbott GmbH, Diagnostics Division (clinical instruments).	Near Sao Paulo, Brazil	Proven track record in mktg./sales mngt. for biomedical ind. or similar high tech., multiling.	P. Bülow, Abbott GmbH, Ampfestrass 3-5, 6070 Langen. Tel.: 06103/701-1.	I.H.I. 21-6-77
General Manager Brazil	Commensurate with exp.	Subsidiary company (of leading U.S. manufacturer).		Engineering or bus. educ.; heavy machining cu. exp.; exposure finance & mktg.; Port., Eng.	Box L-335, The Wall Street Journal, 22 Cortland St., New York, N.Y. 10007.	Wall Street Journal 21-6-77

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

SPONORIZING—By Sam Lake



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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

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WEATHER

ALABAMA	FL	Clear	MIAMI	FL	Clear
ALASKA	AK	Cloudy	MILWAUKEE	WI	Fair
ARIZONA	AZ	Clear	MINNEAPOLIS	MN	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	AR	Clear	MOBILE	AL	Fair
CALIFORNIA	CA	Clear	MONTREAL	QC	Cloudy
CANADA	CA	Clear	MOSCOW	RU	Cloudy
COLORADO	CO	Clear	MUNICH	DE	Fair
CONNECTICUT	CT	Clear	NEW YORK	NY	Fair
DELAWARE	DE	Clear	OSLO	NO	Fair
FLORIDA	FL	Clear	PARIS	FR	Fair
GEORGIA	GA	Clear	PRAGUE	CZ	Fair
HAWAII	HI	Clear	ROME	IT	Fair
ILLINOIS	IL	Clear	SOVIET UNION	USSR	Fair
INDIANA	IN	Clear	STOCKHOLM	SE	Fair
IOWA	IA	Clear	TEHRAN	IR	Fair
KANSAS	KS	Clear	TEL AVIV	IS	Fair
KENTUCKY	KY	Clear	TOKYO	JP	Fair
LACHAPPELLE	LA	Clear	WARSZAWA	PL	Fair
LONDON	UK	Clear	WASHINGTON	DC	Fair
LOS ANGELES	CA	Clear	ZURICH	CH	Fair

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BOOKS

SYSTEMANTICS

How Systems Work and Especially How They Fail

By John Gall. Drawings by R. O. Blechman. Quadrangle. 111 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

BACK IN 1969, we noticed that things weren't going very well. The occasion was a review of "The Peter Principle," that now famous formulation of the rule that "in a hierarchy every employee tends to rise to his level of incompetence." The bad things we observed included the closing of hospitals, rallies for decency, Rod McKuen, the vulnerability of the human knee, and the Kuomintang's 10th national congress to discuss plans for retaking the Chinese mainland.

Since then, the American people have taken "The Peter Principle" to their collective bosom. Acknowledging its central tenet, we have demoted two presidents, two vice-presidents, two secretaries of state, at least a dozen baseball managers and Robert Kennedy. The great department head in the sky has been in their duties the head of the Chinese mainland and the leader of the Kuomintang. Yet things are worse than ever. Anita Bryant is now rallying for decency. Knees are popping out of joint at a faster rate than ever before.

Obviously, "The Peter Principle" hasn't gotten to the bottom (top?) of the problem. Clearly, something more is afoot. And so it is with appropriate solemnity that I present to you John Gall's "Systemantics: How Systems Work and Especially How They Fail," another lightning bolt in the gathering gloom.

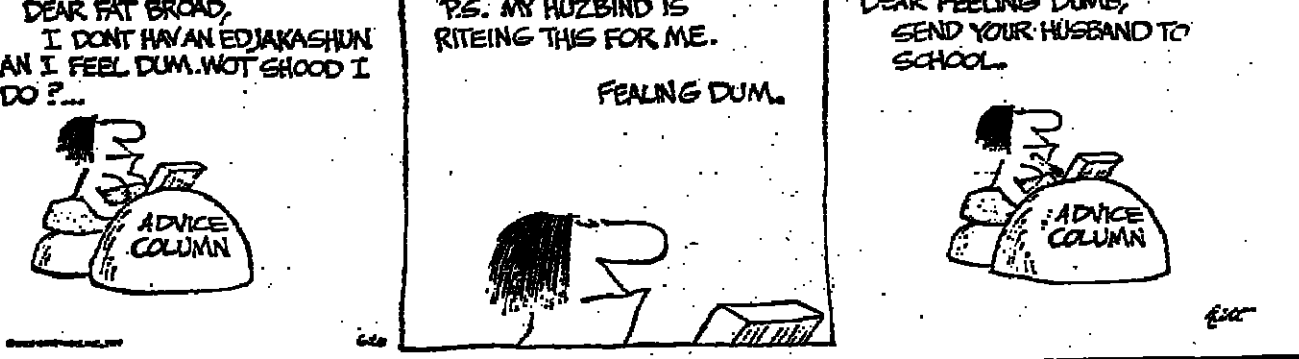
Gall—a medical professor at the University of Michigan—doesn't think there's anything in particular wrong with the system. He believes that the system is wrong with the system. Or to put it in the three-dash-odd axioms, theorems and corollaries that stud his pithy little treatise: "Systems in general work poorly or not at all." Why else would many "backward nations, whose greatest need is food to feed their people, be selling their crops and bankrupting themselves to buy—not food—but advanced military hardware for the purpose of defending themselves against their equally backward neighbors, who are doing the same thing?"

This thesis may seem too obvious to support an entire book, but you'll be appalled at the shrewdness of the insights his basic axiom spins off. To quote at length the author's own summary of the field of general systemantics: "Systems are seductive. They promise to do a hard job faster, better, and more easily than you could do it by yourself. But if you set up a system, you are likely to find your time and effort now being consumed in the care and feeding of system itself. 'Once set up, it won't go away; it grows and encroaches.' ... It begins to do strange and wonder-

PEANUTS



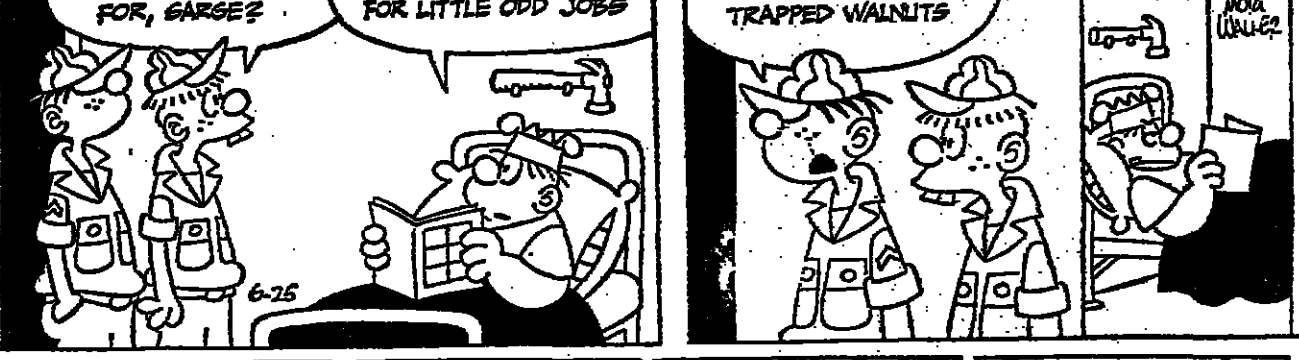
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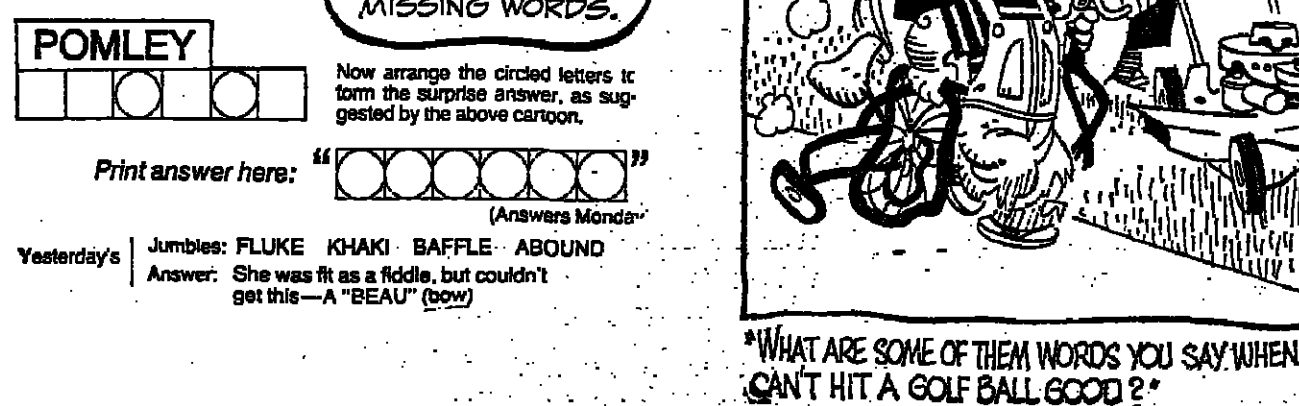
YES, HONEY



JUMBLE



DENNIS THE MENACE



To Evert, 6-1, 6-1

Austin, 14, Loses

By Neil Andur

BLEEDON, June 24 (N.Y.T.).—Evert remembers nothing of her endless summer of out she will never forget first meeting with Tracy on the center court at Wimbledon.

was the looking glass war a America's last tennis star, who has been called "Evert" with her similar strokes and giant size neckers that already seem old than glass.

no mistake. Evert, 22, was a side of the court. The it she predictably defeated 6-1, 6-1, revealed little drama and emotion that both players from start

Evert-Austin encounter overshadowed other aspects of program that saw the ad women's singles white. e last 16 and the gates of England Club closed for us after another over-ward flooded the grounds, than half of the 37,023 s who crammed through s and waited patiently in available seats reach- r court for what British ers were billing as "Super Star."

advised Austin on the f the traditional curly royal box, but was not o give secrets on her ded backhands.

Joint Appearance eemed to be taking you hand and leading you," said to Austin of their pearance.

photographers told her at," she replied. Austin was a match. Austin o play, her goal at Wim- this year. Evert was almost loose, until she on center court, sensed cipation of the crowd a became "sick to my for a couple of games." neasiness showed. She and fell chasing a ball-ard game and sat there hurt more embarrassed gusted over losing the

won the first game at- g a deep backhand r from the baseline that "ert into an error. The 1 defending champion through deuce in six-ven service games, al-ustin seven break points, a service break, but k I played well, but I should have won a games," Austin said, nile that revealed her

ference between the s became evident when- te for 4-1 with a fore- s-court placement that n out of position and ensive. Evert's depth and power allowed her baseline rallies that ormal might have atches against players e, or even older pros off the ground. Evert owed a tactic that oolagous Cawley had astfully against her in norable first meeting years ago—the drop

hly drop-shot today I ever have," she said, ur points outright on the first set and keep- off-balance. Austin-ns we did learn is that e exceptionally deep a Bob Landsorp, Aus- n "Tracy was hitting an improve that, you'll pletely different score

Austin produced such a remarkable showing under the circumstances that the prospect of Evert playing Billie Jean King in the quarterfinals "would be a piece of cake" emotionally, Evert said.

"She's a tough player," Evert said. "She's still very young, but she has a little more variety than I did at that age, especially her volleys. I never had much of a volley then, maybe even now."

At 16, Evert was the least of the tennis world that 1971 summer, reaching the semifinals at Forest Hills and becoming the youngest player ever in the Wimbledon Cup.

"I really didn't think back in those days," she said. "I didn't reflect. I didn't look ahead. I was protected by my family. I never felt nervous when I was down a set. I never felt any emotion."

"Machine-Like" Evert does now. She saw Austin young and reacting rather than thinking, and said, half-smiling, "It's very machine-like. Predictable. Where have I heard those words before?" referring to comments that have been made about her game.

"A couple of times I looked across the net and felt for her," Evert said. "I saw someone very unaffected and naive. But I couldn't let my emotions get more involved."

Evert's opponent in the round of 16 will be unseeded Greer Stevens. Only Mima Jausovec and Françoise Durr of the 12 seeded women players failed to reach the round of 16, with Marise Kruger beating the sore-tended, 10th-seeded Jausovec, 6-4, 6-4, while Linky Beshoff ousted Durr, the 11th seed, 6-3, 6-2.

In the men's singles, four seeds—Vitas Gerulaitis, Dick Stockton, Stan Smith and Ilie Nastase—picked up third-round victories to reach the last 16. Eighth-favorite Gerulaitis breezed past Jonathan Smith, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, to earn a meeting with ninth-seeded Stockton, a runaway 6-4, 6-3, 6-2 victory against Fred McNair. Smith edged Onny Parun, 6-3, 5-7, 9-8, 7-5, and for the second year in succession faces favorite Jimmy Connors for a place in the quarterfinals.

Nastase, the No. 6 seed, beat an 18-year-old, Eliot Teltscher, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1. Meanwhile, there was a shock upset in the first round of the men's doubles. Brian Gottfried and Raul Ramirez, the world's top-ranked doubles pair, were beaten in five sets by Sashi Menon and Jim Delaney, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Gottfried and Ramirez won the men's doubles here last year and were the No. 1 seeds. Gerulaitis was never stretched by Jonathan Smith. Stockton had an even easier passage to the last 16, outplaying McNeil from start to finish.

Stan Smith, the 11th seed, had to fight all the way against Parun, who saved four match points before finally bowing out to the 1973 champion. Smith did not get his return of service working until the fourth set and was frequently bothered by the speed with which Parun moved up to the net.

Smith won the tiebreak, 7-4, but found himself trailing, 4-5, in the last set. He rallied to break Parun's service to 15 and then won his own service to love. He continued the pressure and after Parun had saved the match four times finally sealed it with two of the best passing shots of the match.

In other matches, Sandy Mayer beat Jorge Andrew, 6-4, 9-7, 6-4, and Tim Gullikson defeated Brian Fairlie, 9-8, 6-3, 9-8, 6-3.



Tracy Austin

The Minstrel Heavy Favorite In the Irish Sweeps Derby

NEWBRIDGE, Ireland, June 24 (Reuters).—The Canadian-born colt The Minstrel is a heavy favorite to capture the Irish Sweeps Derby at the Curragh here tomorrow and add another classic prize to the long list of triumphs gained by Irish trainer Vincent O'Brien and English jockey Lester Piggott.

With firm ground expected, there will be 18 runners for the one-and-a-half-mile test and only two U.S.-bred, French-trained colts appear to stand a chance of halting The Minstrel's bid to add this Irish Classic to his victory June 1 in the English Derby at Epsom.

Piggott, who drove the chestnut colt by Northern Dancer, out of Canadian champion Fleur, to a neck victory at Epsom, will be seeking his fourth triumph in the Irish Sweeps Derby.

Quoted as Even Money The colt, owned by English polo millionaire Robert Sangster in partnership with O'Brien and Simon Fraser, is quoted as even money to win the first prize of £72,797 (\$123,750).

The gentler track here is expected to suit him better than the sharp turns and undulations of Epsom, where Piggott barely got his charge up in the final furlong to nip Lord Leverhulme's Hot Grove.

The chief threats from France are A. Salignon's Monseigneur, fourth at Epsom, and Erolano, owned by Jacques Wertheimer and trained by Alec Head. Erolano has won all three races run this year, after failing to start as a two-year-old.

English bookmakers today quoted Erolano at 6-to-1 and Monseigneur at 6-to-1.

NEW YORK, June 24 (N.Y.T.).—Steve Caution returned to center stage at Belmont Park yesterday, and in keeping with his stature as a matinee idol, the jockey made his first-act entrance a winning one.

Off-stage for a month because of multiple injuries suffered in Belmont Park's opening program,

May 23, the 17-year-old Kentuckian was justly cheered when he appeared for the first time on the track in the second race. The youngster pulled off a minor miracle aboard \$820-for-52 Little Miracle, a 4-year-old colt who hadn't won since March, at Aqueduct. Caution reared his charge superbly, went between horses at the head of the stretch and won by 1 1/4 lengths.

A mob scene of television crews and the notebook circle ensued in the winner's circle. Caution, still showing a slight puff over his injured right eye, was asked how it felt to be back on a winner. "Just like it always has," he said. "Good."

Caution took part in only four races. This format was in keeping with a decision made a few days ago by the youngster and Lenny Goodman, his agent, to "take it easy" for "the comeback."

Caution's opening ride was his only winning one. He finished third on another mount and "up the track" on his other two. The Kentuckian rode with a five-pound apprentice allowance, an advantage he'll enjoy for only three more days.

Major League Leaders

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Batting
(Based on 150 at bats)

	G	AB	R	H	Per.
Phil.	43	235	32	80	.346
Parke, Fla.	44	230	47	92	.354
Munphy, St. L.	43	228	28	81	.355
Simmons, St. L.	41	218	27	73	.338
Ludwick, Phil.	47	218	28	73	.335
Griffith, Cin.	48	212	32	68	.321
Valentine, Mil.	58	239	29	78	.326
Heber, Phil.	42	151	38	49	.325
Bennett, Atl.	38	172	26	55	.322
Sternet, Phil.	61	234	24	75	.321
RUVS-Smith, L.A.	46	210	28	68	.324
S.D. 56; Griffey, Cin.	51	209	31	67	.320
BATTED IN—Parker, Cin. 63; L.A., 60; Coy, L.A., 58; Stroum, Atl., 55; Winfield, S.D. 51; Toulson, St. L. 51; Richards, S.D. 51; HOME RUNS—Parker, Phil. 22; Griffey, L.A., 18; Valiente, S.D. 16; Garvey, L.A., 15; Toulson, St. L. 14; S. Rose, Cin. 13; Richards, S.D. 12; Weiss, Phil. 11; S. D. 10; Toulson, Phil. 9; Coy, Phil. 9.					
RUS—Almon, S.D. 6; Winfield, S.D. 5; S. Rose, Phil. 5; Brode, Phil. 4; Toulson, S.D. 4; Richards, S.D. 3; HOME RUNS—Parker, Cin. 20; Purviche, Atl., 18; Schmidt, Phil. 17; Coy, L.A. 16; Garvey, L.A. 16; STOLEN BASES—Taveras, Phil. 28; Cedeno, Min. 23; Richards, S.D. 22.					

Sutton, L.A.	52	300	44	88	.300
L. S. T					

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	41	25	.621	—
New York	31	35	.469	10 1/2
Baltimore	32	34	.485	6 1/2
Cleveland	32	31	.508	7 1/2
Minnesota	31	35	.469	8
Detroit	29	38	.435	11 1/2
Toronto	24	41	.369	16 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	37	29	.561	—
Pittsburgh	32	34	.485	5 1/2
Kansas City	33	33	.500	4
Texas	32	32	.500	4
California	32	32	.500	4
Oakland	32	36	.469	7 1/2
Seattle	28	41	.408	12 1/2

Today's Results

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota 12, Texas 2	38	33	.535	3 1/2
Cleveland 10, Chicago 6	37	34	.520	4
Boston 7, Baltimore 3	36	35	.507	5
Seattle 2, Kansas City 6	35	36	.493	6
Toronto at Baltimore, n.	34	37	.479	7
Boston at New York, n.	33	38	.465	8
Chicago at Minnesota, n.	32	39	.450	9
Seattle at Milwaukee, n.	31	40	.435	10
Cleveland at Detroit, n.	30	41	.420	11
Kansas City at Oakland, n.	29	42	.405	12
Texas at California, n.	28	43	.390	13

Friday's Games

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York at Chicago, n.	37	34	.520	4
San Diego at Atlanta, n.	36	35	.507	5
Los Angeles at Cincinnati, n.	35	36	.493	6
San Francisco at Houston, n.	34	37	.479	7
Philadelphia at St. Louis, n.	33	38	.465	8

Three Weeks to Think About a Night of Lumps

By Dave Kindred

WASHINGTON, June 24 (WP).—The small vial contained a yellow powder. Into it, Dominick Polo, the fighter's trainer, squeezed a clear liquid from an eyedropper. "Adrenalin," he said. "Same stuff they inject right in for heart attacks. I use it for cuts. Coagulates the blood. Any bleeding, this stops it. Until he gets hit again."

Polo's fighter is Gene Wells. They call him Irish Gene Wells because he's white. Sells more tickets than any other fighter, he is a Mobile steelworker, a professional fighter since 17. On his left thigh is a tattoo of a boxing glove. His face may have been handsome once; now his brow is nearly Neanderthalian with scarring. For fights, he lets his beard grow two or three days. His blackness across a strong chin suggests evil.

Polo is 41, a graduate of UCLA, an amateur boxer who won all but six of 208 fights (he said) until deciding he was at 5 feet 3 and 190, too short to take on pro heavyweights. Now he's the trainer for a stable of 14 fighters working out of Orlando, Fla., for Pete Ashlock Promotions. Polo brought Wells to Capital Centre the other night to fight a local guy, Ralph Palladin, for the North American Boxing Federation junior middleweight championship.

No one much cared. Barely 2,000 persons bought tickets. Here were two old men fighting for a championship no one ever heard of. There were vague references to the winner getting a shot at the world championship, but that meant nothing, for no one knew the name of the world's junior middleweight champion. Wells had won 55 of his 71 pro fights, beating men named Tiger and Spider Webb and Songbird Williams. His biggest triumph was a decision over Vinnie Curio. "They told me they'd give me a title fight then," Wells said. "But they passed me over for Emile Griffith."

Wells said he didn't really mind that. Titles don't mean anything to him. It's a way of life now, he said. He keeps going, keeps running his three or four miles a day, keeps getting hit in the



Gene Wells

face, keeps fighting every three weeks (44 fights the last 30 months). He keeps at it because he loves it and has since he was a 79-pounder at 9 years old. "I still have the clippings," he said. "I won 67 of 69 as an amateur. When I was 14, I could whip just about any open-class amateur in Alabama."

A half hour until the fight, Wells was in his black boxing trunks, hands taped, waiting on a bench in a dressing room. As the room's door opened and closed,

the sounds of the crowd came in. Polo carefully spread Vaseline across the fighter's brow. The stuff causes a punch to slide a little on the skin, rather than grabbing at it. A man with scar tissue needs that edge.

Then Wells was up and bouncing on his toes, warming up. His face glowed. You could see three, four, five scars tracing mean red lines on his chin, his cheekbones, around his eyes. He's been in a lot of fights, not all of them in the ring. "More scars from outside than inside," a friend said. "He has a way of finding trouble."

Fifteen minutes until the fight, Wells removed his false teeth and put in a mouthpiece. Gloves on, Polo held up his right hand. "C'mon," he said. Wells threw a punch at the upraised hand. "Step to it," Polo said sharply. "Step to it." Good shot. . . . All right, knockout shot.

Done, Wells went into a toilet stall and closed the door. "Getting his head together," Polo said. "Always does that." Save for a brief seventh-round flurry in which Wells seemed capable of knocking out Palladin, the fight was a bore. Neither man threw more than two effective punches in any round. Palladin's strategy seemed based on plunging head first, fullback style, into Wells' face, perhaps hoping to cut the fragile tissue. Wells played defense, never attacking. Palladin's aggressiveness, if not his skill, was rewarded; he lost no more than two rounds on any account.

Wells thought he won the fight. The scoring, he said, was ridiculous, an obvious hometown decision. A suitcase in hand, Wells left the dressing room and walked into the dimness of the arena, far from the shining ring. He was headed for Orlando, he said, to get married next week. And Wells said he would fight again in three weeks.

Bosox Beat Orioles, Set Another Homer Mark

By Bob Addie

BALTIMORE, June 24 (WP).—Boston held another of its tee-off parties last night, beating the Baltimore Orioles, 7-3, behind the six-hit pitching of Ferguson Jenkins. Along the way, the Red Sox set yet another major league record for most home runs in a span of consecutive games—30 homers in nine contests.

Buck Horner, a former University of Alabama star who played in the 1972 Orange Bowl game against Nebraska, contributed Boston's lone home run of the night to keep the streak going. Horner's decision to follow baseball instead of football looks sounder than ever—the 25-year-old has displayed some great power, with 11 home runs this season and 47 runs batted in.

While the Red Sox were win-

ning their seventh straight, 13th of their last 14 and 16th of 18, the grounded Birds were losing their fifth straight. They have yet to beat Boston in six games this year.

This was the second consecutive sweep for the Red Sox, who disposed of the Yankees in three straight before coming here. The Orioles are 7-12 since June 4, when their slump started. Baltimore was in first place until June 8.

Even in winning, Jenkins was displeased with the umpire's calls.

"I wasn't getting the low pitches," said Jenkins, a former tatter in the National League, where umpires give pitchers strikes on low deliveries. "For another thing," added the big right-hander, "the baseballs weren't rubbed enough for my satisfaction. They were too shiny."

Jenkins gave up a home run to Les May in the fourth after breeching through the first three innings. "I was dropping the hammer [fast ball] when I needed it for a strikeout," he said.

Indians' Streak Extended to 8

TORONTO, June 24 (UPI).

Buddy Bell hit a two-run homer and Rico Carty added a solo shot to support the four-hit pitching of Wayne Garland last night and send the Cleveland Indians to their eighth straight victory, a 4-0 shutout over the Toronto Blue Jays.

Cleveland's winning streak is the longest this year in the American League and the longest Indians' streak since 1970. The last six triumphs have come under new manager Jeff Torborg.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Texas 6, Oakland 2—2 1/2
Minnesota 6, Seattle 2—1 1/2
Pittsburgh 5, Kansas City 4—1 1/2
Detroit 4, Milwaukee 3—1 1/2
Cleveland 4, Baltimore 3—1 1/2
Boston 4, New York 3—1 1/2
California 4, San Diego 3—1 1/2
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